Bedford Gazette.

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THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY MEYERS & BENFORD,

At the following terms, to wit:

$1.50 per annum, cash, in advance.
$2.00 " " if paid within the year.
$2.50 " " if not paid within the year.

☞No subscription taken for less than six months.

☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publishers. It has been decided by the United States Courts, that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud and is a criminal offence.

☞The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and all artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius. June 24, 1853.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN.
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Cessna & Shannon.

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞ Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,

HAS for Sale 10 Farms, and 12,000 acres of Coal and unimproved land, in Bedford and Fulton counties. Also Lots in the town of Hamilton. Land sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Proposals for timber are invited from Lumbermen. Terms easy.

Aug. 7, 1857.—6m.

W. J. BAER. G. W. BENFOR. B. F. MEYERS

BAER, BENFORD & MEYERS,
ATTORNIES AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to their care. ☞ Mr. Baer will be in regular attendance at Court. Office on Juliana street, same as formerly occupied by Wm. M. Hall, Esq. [Jan 28,'58.]

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between James Burns and J. H. Tharp is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All money due the firm is payable to James Burns, and all debts owed or contracted by the firm, will be paid by James Burns.

JAMES BURNS.
J. H. THARP.

Feb. 19, 1858.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court in and for the County of Bedford, to report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of Mrs. C. Harmer, Executrix of the last Will &c., of Elwood Harmer, deceased, who was administrator of the Estate of Thomas B. Miller, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, the 10th day of March, instant, 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JNO. P. REED,
Feb. 19. Auditor.

JUST received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store, a large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c. [dec.4,'57.]

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

Miscellaneous.

A BEAUTIFUL STORY.

I witnessed a short time ago, in one of our higher courts, a beautiful illustration of the simplicity and power of truth. A little girl nine years of age was offered as a witness against a prisoner, who was on trial for felony committed in her father's house.

"Now, Emily," said the counsel for the prisoner, upon her being offered as a witness; "I desire to understand if you know the nature of an oath?"

"I don't know what you mean," was the simple answer.

"There, your honor," said the counsel, addressing the court, "is anything farther necessary to demonstrate the validity of my objections? This witness should be rejected. She does not comprehend the nature of an oath."

"Let us see," said the judge; "come here my daughter."

Assured by the kind tone and manner of the judge, the child stepped towards him, and looked confidentially up into his face with a calm clear eye, and in a manner so artless and frank that it went straight to the heart.

"Did you ever take an oath?" inquired the judge.

The little girl stepped back with a look of horror, and the red blood mantled in a blush all over her face and neck, as she answered, "no sir." She thought he intended to inquire if she had ever blasphemed.

"I do not mean that," said the judge, who saw her mistake. "I mean were you ever a witness before?"

"No sir; I never was in Court before." He handed her the Bible open.

"Do you know that book, my daughter?"

She looked at it and answered, "Yes, sir; it is the Bible."

"Do you ever read it?" he asked.

"Yes sir; every evening."

"Can you tell me what the Bible is?" inquired the judge.

"It is the word of the great God," she answered.

"Well, place your hand upon this Bible, and listen to what I say;" and he repeated slowly and solemnly the oath usually administered to witnesses. "Now," said the judge, "you have been sworn as a witness, will you tell me what will befall you if you do not tell the truth?"

"I shall be shut up in the State prison," answered the child.

"I shall never go to heaven," she replied.

"How do you know?" asked the judge again.

The child took the Bible, and turning rapidly to the chapter containing the commandments, pointed to the injunction, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." "I learned that," she said, "before I could read."

"Has any one talked with you about your being a witness in court here against this man?" inquired the judge.

"Yes sir," she replied. "My mother heard they wanted me to be a witness, and last night she called me to her room and asked me to tell her the ten commandments, and then we knelt down together, and she prayed that I might understand how wicked it was to bear false witness against my neighbor, and that God would help me, a little child, to tell the truth as it was before him. And when I came up here with father, she kissed me and told me to remember the ninth commandment, and that God would hear every word I said."

"Do you believe this?" asked the judge while a tear glistened in his eye, and his lips quivered with emotion.

"Yes sir," said the child, with a voice and manner that showed her conviction of the truth was perfect.

"God bless you my child," said the judge, "you have a good mother. This witness is competent," he continued. "Were I on trial for my life, and innocent of the charge against me, I would pray God for such a witness as this. Let her be examined."

She told her story with the simplicity of a child, as she was, but there was a directness about it which carried conviction of its truth to every heart. She was rigidly cross-examined. The counsel plied her with infinite and ingenious questioning, but she varied from her first statement in nothing. The truth as spoken by that child was sublime. Falsehood and perjury had preceded her testimony. The prisoner had entrenched himself in lies, until he deemed himself impregnable. Witnesses had falsified facts in his favor, and villany had manufactured for him a sham defence, but before her testimony, falsehood was scattered like chaff. The little child, for whom a mother had prayed for strength to be given her to speak the truth as it was before God, broke the cunning devices of matured villany to pieces like a potter's vessel. The strength that the mother had prayed for was given her, the sublime and terrible simplicity (terrible I mean to the prisoner and his perjured associations,) with which she spoke, was like a revelation from God himself.

☞A queen bee will lay 200 eggs daily for fifty or sixty days, and the eggs are hatched in three days. A single queen-bee has been stated to produce 100,000 bees in a season.

A swarm of bees contains from 10,000 to 20,000 in a natural state, and from 30,000 to 40,000 in a hive.

OYSTERS.—There are from eleven to twelve millions of oysters arriving at Philadelphia per week—of this number several hundreds of thousands are opened daily, placed in cans, and sent to the West—more particularly to the Territories. The floating capital invested in the trade is estimated at over six millions dollars per annum.

JACKSON AND BUCHANAN.

The removal of the deposites was Gen. Jackson's own measure, conceived by him, carried out by him, defended by him, and its fate dependent on him. He had coadjutors in every part of the business, but the measure was his own; for this heroic civil measure, like a heroic military resolve, had to be the offspring of one great mind—self-acting and self-poised—seeing its way through all difficulties and dangers, and discerning ultimate triumph over all obstacles in the determination to conquer or perish. Councils are good for safety, not for heroism—good for escapes from perils, and for retreats; but for action, and especially bold and daring action, but one mind is wanted. And thus it was in this case. The majority of his Cabinet was against him. His Secretary of the Treasury refused to execute his will. A few only—a fraction of the Cabinet and some friends—concurred heartily in the act: Mr. Taney, Attorney General; Mr. Kendall, Postmaster General; Mr. Francis P. Blair, editor of the *Globe*, and some few others.

He communicated his intention to the Cabinet, all of whom had been requested to assist him in his deliberations. The major part of them dissented from his design; whereupon he assembled them on the 22d September, [1833] and read to them a paper, in which he absolved them from all responsibility for the act, and assumed it wholly upon himself, requesting them to consider the proposed measure as his own, in the support of which he required no one of them to make a sacrifice of opinion or principle. ITS RESPONSIBILITY WAS ASSUMED BY HIMSELF.

Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Webster were now all united against General Jackson, with all their friends and the Bank of the United States. * * * * The combination was formidable. The bank itself was a great power, and was able to carry distress into all the business departments of the country; the political array against the President was unprecedented in point of number, and great in point of ability. Besides the three eminent chiefs, there were, in the Senate, Messrs. Bibb, of Kentucky; Ezekiel Chambers, of Maryland; Clayton, of Delaware; Ewing, of Ohio; Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey; Watkins Leigh of Virginia; Mangum, of North Carolina; Poindexter, of Mississippi; Alexander Porter, of Louisiana; Wm. C. Preston, of South Carolina; Southard, of New Jersey; Tyler, of Virginia. In the House of Representatives, besides the ex-President, Mr. Horace Binney, there were a long catalogue of able speakers; Messrs. Archer, of Virginia; Bell, of Tennessee; Burgess, of Rhode Island; Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts; Corwin, of Ohio; Warren R. Davis, of South Carolina; John Davis, of Massachusetts; Edward Everett, of Massachusetts; Millard Fillmore, of New York; Robert P. Letcher, of Kentucky; Benjamin Hardin, of Kentucky; McDuffie, of South Carolina; Peyton, of Tennessee; Vance, of Ohio; Wilde, of Georgia; Wise, of Virginia; —in all, above thirty speakers, many of whom spoke many times; besides many others of good ability, but without extensive national reputations.

The business of the combination was divide & distress and panic the object—and the parts distributed, and separately cast to produce the effect. The bank was to make the distress—a thing easy for it to do from its own moneyed power. The politicians were to make the panic, by the alarms which they created for the safety of the laws, of the Constitution, the public liberty, and the public money. * * * * The end proposed to themselves by the combined parties was, for the bank, a recharter and the restoration of the deposites; for the politicians, an ascent to power upon the overthrow of Jackson. [The overthrow of Jackson!]

The residue of the story is familiar as a household word to the American people. General Jackson triumphed over the bank and politicians over the artificial panic and the real pressure. He rescued the American people from the thraldom of a monster moneyed corporation, under whose iron rod the masses groaned, and before whose presence the very government trembled. The people rallied to Jackson. The politicians and the monster fell; and great was the fall thereof.

Such is the lesson of history upon a single great measure of Democratic policy. *Ex uno disce omnes.* And is not the preservation of this Union as important an object as was the release of the people from pecuniary thraldom? Are not the Democratic masses of our country as sure to rally to the support of James Buchanan against the foes of the Constitution and assassins of the republic, though he be deserted by legions of timid, cavilling "friends," as they did to Jackson in his struggle with the bank, with the avowed enemies of Democracy, and with its false stampeding friends?

Depend upon it, the odds against Buchanan in upholding the banner of "*The Constitution—the Union—the Democracy*"—formidable as they be, are not near so appalling as the array which confronted the man of responsibility in 1833. The money power is not so great—the moral power is not comparable—and the confidence of the opposition now, compared with what it was then, is the confidence of parricides contrasted with that of honorable men, actuated by deep convictions, and enjoying great popular influence and wide-spread respectability.

The car of Democracy was not impeded by the obstacles it encountered in 1833, nor did it halt in its career by the desertion of false Democrats. It rolled triumphant over the bodies and crushed out the political life's breath both of foe and false friend.

And so it will again, no matter who shall throw himself in its way.

☞A lady wishing the service of a dyer, was referred to an excellent workman. The lady asked: "Are you the dying man?" "No, ma'am, I'm a living man—but I'll dye for you."

BEAU HICKMAN IN COURT.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Mercury has the following in regard to ur distinguished financier, Beau Hickman, sq., who visited New York lately to regulate monetary affairs in that quarter:

A rich scene came off the other day in the Marine Court. Your readers will all remember the celebrated Beau Hickman. Beau has been staying here for some weeks past, at the Florence Hotel, where his bills are paid by his friends in the gambling and sporting lines. On Thursday, Beau was subpœnaed as a witness in the above court. The attorney on the opposite side was a regular Tartar. He prides himself upon his skill in examining witnesses, and claims that he can confuse a witness more successfully than any other member of the bar. One of his methods of doing this is, when the witness hesitates, to snap at him like an angry terrier, worry and abuse him for his hesitation, and then seek to confound and embarrass him.

Before this man Beau was brought up for cross examination. Beau took the stand, and after giving his testimony in a very mild and timid manner, was handed over for cross questioning to this sharp lawyer. He had, in his direct testimony, affirmed that the sharp lawyer's client had 'no money whatever.' The counsellor, with a look at Beau such as a hungry dog gives at a bone, asked:

'How do you know, Mr. Hickman, that my client had no money? Are you the keeper of his pocket-book?'

'He told me so, sir.'

'When did he tell you so?'

'This morning.'

'Where, sir.'

'In this very room.'

'What did he say sir! Come, give us his very words—none of your inferences, sir.'

'I don't like to answer that question.'

'Ho, ho! So you're afraid to answer that question, are you? I knew I should drive you into a close corner. Come, out with it, and none of your shirking here.'

'I should rather be excused.'

'Then I shall appeal to the court to commit you for contempt.'

'Well, sir, if I must answer, he told me this morning that he had no money.'

'Well, sir, what language did he use?'

'Why, I asked him to loan me half a dollar, and he said he couldn't do it, for you had robbed him of every cent of his money, and if he didn't get out of your clutches very soon his wife would.'

A roar of laughter arose in the court which required some trouble to check, and by the time the lawyer had collected his thoughts again the case was decided against him.

THE BENEFIT OF BIRDS.

A writer in a Boston journal, thus speaks of robins, and their value to the farmers:—"Concerning robins, no writer has ever maintained that they subsist exclusively on insects, worms, &c., neither have any—unless the writer in the *Transcript* has done so—ever claimed that they ever fed on anything but fruits or berries. It is generally claimed by ornothologists, that they feed on worms, insects, fruits and berries.' They usually first appear here about the last of March or the first of April, many weeks and months before the earliest fruits and berries ripen, subsisting then, as formerly stated, on worms and insects—devouring not only earth worms, 'a questionable benefit,'—as asserted, but cut worms, among the most dreadful foes of the farmer, grasshoppers, &c. The writer speaks now of what careful observation has taught him, where and when he enjoyed as he did for many years, an ample opportunity for thus learning these facts. Were it not for the robins, and cat-birds, New England would undoubtedly suffer as does the West from the ravages of grasshoppers; for it should be borne in mind that birds that follow in the progressive movement of civilization are few in the West, as learned from observation, compared with them in the New England and Middle States. Destroy the insectivorous birds of New England, among which are robins and cat-birds, denounced as 'nuisances,' and the insects would soon multiply so as to destroy every green thing, not leaving the grass for the herds and flocks. That some of these birds pick fruits, and others grain, nobody doubts: but the aggregate of the evil suffered from them on the one hand, compared with the pleasure and good services rendered on the other, is really not worth mentioning."

I WOULD I WERE A BOY AGAIN.

We talk of Adam and Eve as having been, before the fall, in a very happy condition, but one thing they missed, they were never children.—*Correspondent Albany Register.*

True. We never thought of that. Adam never played marbles. He never played 'hokey.' He never skated on a pond, or played 'ball,' or rode down hill on a hand sleigh.—And Eve, she never made a play-house, she never took tea tables set out with tea things: she never rolled a hoop or jumped a rope, or pieced a baby quilt, or dressed a doll. They never played 'blind man's buff,' or 'puss wants a corner,' or 'hurly burly,' or any of the games with which childhood sports itself. How blank their age must have been, wherein no memories of early youth came swelling up in their hearts; no visions of childhood floating back from the long past; no mother's voice chanting a lullaby to the ear of fancy in the still hours of night; no father's voice of kindness speaking from the churchyard he sleeps in. Adam and Eve, and they alone of all the countless millions of men and women that ever lived, were never children.

☞"The morning is breaking," said a servant, as he knocked at his master's door.—"Let it break," was the growling reply: "let it break, it owes me nothing!" And the merchant—a fair sample of a class—"addressed himself again to sleep."

THE LOWER CLASSES.

Who are they? asks the Philadelphia *Argus*. The toiling millions, the laboring men and women, the farmer, the mechanic, the artizan, the inventor, the producer?—Far from it. These are nature's nobility, God's favorites, the salt of the earth. No matter whether they are high or low in station, rich or poor in pelf, conspicuous or humble in position, they are the "upper circles" in the order of nature, whatever the factious distinctions of society, fashionable or unfashionable, decree. It is not *low*, it is the highest duty, privilege and pleasure, for the great man and the whole-souled woman to earn what they possess, to work their own way through life, to be the architects of their own fortunes. Some may rank the classes we have alluded to as only relatively low: and in fact the middling classes. We insist they are absolutely the very highest. If there is a class of human beings on earth who may be properly denominated low, it is composed of those who spend without producing, who dissipate on the earnings of their fathers or relatives without being ro doing anything in aid of themselves.

We are all mariners on this sea of life,
And they who climb above us up the shrouds,
Have only in their overtopping place,
Gained a more dangerous station and foothold,
More insecure.

WHO IS AFRAID OF A LION?

Dr. Livingston says, when the breeding impulse is upon these animals, and a man happens to pass to windward of them, both lion and lioness will rush at him, but under ordinary circumstances the lion is a cowardly animal, and never attacks a man except stealthily, unless wounded. A very curious peculiarity about him is, that at the very last he will not make an attack where he sees anything to produce the suspicion of a trap. A horse belonging to Captain Codrington ran away, but was stopped by the bridle catching a stump. He remained a prisoner during two days, and when he was found the wole space around was marked by the foot prints of lions, which had evidently been afraid to attack the haltered horse from the fear that the whole thing was a snare. It is a common belief (says Dr. L.) that the lion when he has once tasted human flesh, prefers it to any other, but the real state of the case is that a man eater is always an old lion, who has grown too infirm to catch game; he resorts to villages for the sake of the goats, and if a woman or child happens to go out they fall a prey toor. This being his little difficulty.

ANECDOTES OF STUMP SPEAKING.

The system of canvassing and electioneering as it is carried on in the Southwest, affords much that is amusing as well as instructive. We find in the "Editor's Drawer, of Harper for December, a rich joke said to have occurred in a canvass in Tennessee, between the Hon. Cave Johnson and Major Gustavus A. Henry. As the story runs, Major H., in reply to an allusion of his opponent as to his manner of shaking hands, said:

'I will tell you a little anecdote illustrative of the peculiar electioneering abilities of my honorable friend in his intercourse with our intelligent constituents. We were canvassing in a remote part of the district, and, having an appointment to speak near the house of a very influential Squire, we spent the previous night at his house together. It was well known that the Squire controlled all the votes in that precinct, and that his better half controlled him, so that it, was all important to get on the right side of her. We had agreed not to electioneer with the Squire while we staid with him; but I did not think this forbade me to do my best with his family. So I rose about daybreak the next morning, and, thinking that I should make friends with the mistress of the house by bringing water to cook the breakfast, I took a bucket and started off for the spring. I was tripping off on a light fantastic toe,' singing merrily as I went along, when what on earth should I see, as I looked into the barn-yard, but the old woman milking the cow, while my honorable friend, with his face ruddy with morning exercise, and his long locks streaming in the breeze was holding the cow by the tail! I saw in an instant that he had the start of me. I returned to the house discomfitted, and abandoned all hope of a vote in that region."

This reminds us of a good thing that occurred in Marshall county, in this State. A young Fillmore orator, who was also editor of the Fillmore organ in that county, made a speech at the little village of Chulahoma, in the course of which he charged Mr. Buchanan with being in favor of 'squatter sovereignty.' The speaker on the opposite side was the Hon. J. W. C., a distinguished member of the Legislature, and in the course of his reply, he turns to his opponent and inquires, 'Did you say Mr. Buchanan was in favor of squatter sovereignty?' 'I did,' replied the Fillmore man. 'Why, you don't call this squatter sovereignty, do you?' says Mr. C. reading something from a document, 'Of course I do,' was the reply. 'Then,' says Mr. C., turning to the audience: 'allow me to inform the gentleman that what I have read is from Fillmore's Lockport speech.' It is hardly necessary to say that there was no great number of Fillmore votes made there that day. It is said that ever afterwards our editor-orator was remarkably particular how he answered questions put to him in debate.

☞"Gouge on Banking," is the title of a work issued from the press. A cotemporary remarks that "Banks on Gouging," would be an appropriate title for a work setting forth the operations of the present system.

☞There is an old fellow in Nashville who snores so loud, that he is obliged to sleep at a house in the next street, to avoid awakening himself."

Selecting Flour.

The following directions for the selection of flour have been given by those long accustomed to dealing in this article. They are useful hints though it requires some experience to select the best flour by the eye alone. We very seldom order home a barrel of flour until we have taken a baking from it and *tried* it, unless it be warranted by a reliable dealer of known good judgment.

The directions are: It must pack into a ball and not fall in powder, when a portion is pressed together in the hands. When a portion is thrown against a smooth *perpendicular* surface it must stick in a lump or at least not scatter in a fine powder. When a little of it is wet and kneaded, it should work dry, elastic, not soft and sticky.—It should be of pure white, without a bluish tint. No minute black specks should be found on a close examination. A slight yellow or straw color is not a bad "sign."

REASONS WHY FARMERS ARE HEALTHIER THAN PROFESSIONAL MEN.—These reasons are:—

1. They work more, and develope all the leading muscles of the body.

2. They take their exercise in the open air, and thus breathe a greater amount of oxygen.

3. Their food and drinks are commonly less adulterated, and far more simple.

4. They do not overwork their brain as much as professional men do.

5. They take their sleep, commonly, during the hours of darkness, and do not try to turn day into night.

6. They are not, commonly, ambitious and do not wear themselves out so rapidly in the fierce contest of rivalry.

7. Their pleasures are more simple and less exhausting.

HONORABLE CONDITION.—Many years ago, in what is now a flourishing city in this State, lived a stalwart blacksmith, fond of his pipe and of his joke. He was also fond of his blooming daughter, whose many graces and charms had ensnared the affections of a susceptible young printer. The couple, after a season of mutual billing and cooing, "engaged" themselves, and nothing but the consent of the young ladys, parent' prevented their union. To obtain this, an interview was arranged, and Typo prepared a little speech to astonish and convince the old gentleman, who sat enjoying his pipe in perfect content. Typo dilated upon the fact of their long friendship, their mutual attachnow, sir, ask your permission to transplant this lovely flower from its parent bed"—but his "phelinks" overcame him, he forgot the remainder of his rhetorical flourish, blushed, stammered, and finally wound up with—"from its parent bed, into my own." The father keenly relished the discomfiture of the suitor, and after removing his pipe and blowing a cloud, replied—"Well, young man, I don't know as I've any objections, provided you marry the gal first."

☞A party lately made a partial exploration of Spring Cave, Point Pleasant, Ky., on Green river. An entrance to the cave was effected through a narrow passage about thirty feet long, which opened into an egg-shaped room, thirty feet long and fifteen high. The exploring party visited, through various passages, five other rooms, in one of which was a small set-off as if made by man, and on it were three books and several letters, none of which the gentlemen could make out. They also found in this room silvery-looking metal that had been run into lumps. In another room they found human bones. It is the intention of the gentlemen engaged in this exploration to make a more thorough examination of this cave.

☞Two weavers working in one shop in the village of Houston, were conversing one day upon authorship, when one of them observed that the man *Finis* was a great author; he had seen that writer's name attached to a great many books.

"You must be a stupid blockhead," replied the other; "that man *Finis* is the printer."

☞Couldn't come it—the old Dutchman who undertook to wallop his son for Jake turned upon and walloped him. The old man consoled himself for his defeat by rejoicing at Jake's superior manhood, thus: "Vell, Shake ish a shmart fello; he can vip his own taddy."

☞In the county of Norfolk, a lady has six sons, each of which is six feet four inches tall. She says the way she drew them out so was by feeding them on Shanghai chickens. A hint for our short friends.

☞"Industry must prosper," as the man said, when holding the baby for his wife to chop wood.

☞"My dear Tom," said old Sheridan one day to his son. "I wish you would take a wife." "I have no objection, sir; whose wife shall I take?" said Tom.

☞"What makes the milk so warm?" said Betty to the milkman when he brought the pail to the door one morning. "Please, mum, the pump-handle's broke, and missus took the water from the biler."

☞Not a thousand miles from Oneida Co., a coroner's jury lately rendered a verdict that a certain deceased man "came to his death by excessive drinking, producing apoplexy in the minds of the jury."

☞I say, Gumbo, can yer answer dis connondefurrum?

Dunno, Ginger, what am it?

Supposin' I gub you a bottle of whisky corked shut with a cork, how would you get the whiskey out without pulling the cork or braking the bottle.

I gubs dat up.

Why push de cork in, yuh, yah.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, March 3, 1858.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

THE BUCHANAN CLUB

WILL MEET AT THE COURT HOUSE ON SATURDAY EVENING, 13th inst. THE FORMATION OF A TICKET FOR THE SPRING ELECTION WILL BE PART OF THE BUSINESS BEFORE THE CLUB.

JOB MANN, President.

THE SPRING ELECTION.

Our Democratic friends in the different election districts of the county, must not forget to be prepared for the coming Spring election.—The enemy is wide awake, depend upon it.—See to your nominations, therefore, and that you are properly organized. We look to the township and borough vigilance committees to attend to this work. Let it be done without fail.

THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

The Abolitionists say that if Congress shall admit Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution, it will *force* upon the people of that Territory a form of government under which they are unwilling to live. This is not true. There is no *forcing* about it. The facts connected with the formation of the Lecompton Constitution, of themselves, afford a complete refutation of this false assertion. The Territorial Legislature, recognized by every Democrat in the country as a legal body, passed an act in the summer of 1855, authorizing the holding of an election throughout the Territory for the purpose of taking the sense of the people on the subject of forming a State government, preparatory to admission into the Union. The election was held and resulted, by an overwhelming vote, in favor of having a Convention to form a Constitution. In pursuance of this election the Territorial Legislature, in February 1857, passed a law providing for the taking of a census of the people, making a registry of the qualified voters, and for electing delegates to the Constitutional Convention which the people had decided should be held. This law was fair and just in every respect. It gave a whole month's time after the closing of the registry by the officers appointed to make it, for those voters who were not registered, to call upon the probate judges of their respective counties, and have their names added to the registry lists of which those officers were the depositaries. It also required that copies of such lists should be posted in public places, so that those whose names were omitted in the registry, might see the omission and have it corrected. That this law was fully and fairly executed, so far as it was possible, by the officers commissioned to do it, (four counties, in which those officers were rampant and rebellious abolitionists, alone excepted,) is known to every one of the best men in Kansas. That a *large majority* of the voters of Kansas were registered and invested, with the privilege of voting for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, is beyond dispute. The fact that the highest number of votes ever polled in the Territory, was only *twelve thousand*, (which was cast at an election held *six months after* the registry was made, during which time the population had vastly increased) and that the number of registered voters, was *nine thousand two hundred and fifty one*, shows conclusively that such was the case. Therefore, in voting for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, we maintain that a large majority of the people of Kansas had the privilege of freely expressing their wishes in regard to all questions involved in the formation of their State government. That majority could have elected such delegates to that Convention as would have represented their wishes. Here there was a fair opportunity given to the people of Kansas to ascertain the "will of the majority." Here the privilege was given the Abolitionists to crush out forever, in Kansas, the institution of slavery. Here the people might have so acted, (by instructing the delegates to their Constitutional Convention to that effect) that every part of the Lecompton Constitution would have been submitted to them for their ratification. But here, through the rebelliousness of the Abolitionists, the people of Kansas made the great mistake that has brought all the present trouble upon the country. *They would not vote.* Only *two thousand* of the *nine thousand two hundred and fifty one* registered voters, took part in the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The majority allowed this minority to choose representatives for them. It is owing to their own act—it is that majority's own fault—therefore, if the Lecompton Constitution does not suit them. Had they voted for delegates to the Convention that formed that Constitution, they might have reason to complain; as it is they should be silent in shame. Hence, we say, that if Congress admits Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, it will not *force* any form of government upon the people of that territory, but will only accept that which those people themselves have regularly and legally adopted.

☞The late attempt to assassinate the Emperor Louis Napoleon, of which we published an account a few weeks ago, is said to have been made by the agents of a secret society called *The Carbonari*, of which the Emperor at one time was a member. This society, the story goes, never forgives a recusant member and, therefore, will surely repeat its attempt upon Louis Napoleon.

☞The majority of the Committee on Territories, of the U. S. Senate, have reported in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. We shall endeavor to lay their report before our readers next week.

The Proposed "Sale" of the State Canals.

A bill has lately been introduced in our State Legislature which proposes to "sell" to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company the Canals belonging to the State of Pennsylvania. We last week took occasion to denounce this measure as a swindle of the Commonwealth and expressed our surprise at the fact that any man calling himself a Democrat could prove so recreant to his principles as to aid in pushing it forward. We, now, intend giving a few reasons for our opposition to this bill, which are substantially,

First. The price at which the Canals are offered, is entirely too low, and the terms of payment such as would make the "sale" of no actual benefit to the Commonwealth.

Secondly. The Company to which it is proposed to sell the works, is bankrupt, having been incorporated many years ago, and having received magnificent donations, and withal having entirely failed in the prosecution of its project.

Thirdly. It is almost certain that the Canals can be sold to other parties with great advantage to the State, there having been nearly as much offered for the Delaware Division alone, as the sum which the bill under consideration fixes as the price of the whole of them.

There are other reasons, equally potential with those enumerated, why every good citizen should feel inimical to this measure; but those which we have given are sufficient to justify any epithet of opprobrium by which it may be called. Those reasons alone brand it an iniquity—show it to be the shameless scheme of corrupt and conscience-less men. Let Democrats wash their hands of the business.

AS WE PREDICTED.

A few weeks ago we said that it was probable that the Free State men of Kansas would yet ask to be admitted into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. We, now, have abundant evidence of the fact that it is their wish to be thus admitted. The Kansas *Herald of Freedom*, the leading Free State paper in the Territory, has come out in favor of speedy admission. It says, let Kansas be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution and let the representatives of the people by virtue of that Constitution, assemble and elect the two United States Senators, and the "agony will be over." Other advices from the Territory confirm this to be the feeling of the *peaceful* Free State men. The fanatics under the control of Jim Lane and his compeers, are, of course, not included in this class. They are opposed to admission, because they want the Kansas embroglio to continue for an indefinite period, knowing that whenever it is peacefully settled, their occupation will be gone. Those who, *now*, are hostile to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, have no sympathisers in [illegible] who are, and ever have been, plotting against the peace and prosperity of its people.

HOW IT IS DONE.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, a violent Anti-Lecompton paper, says that the letter produced before the late Anti-Lecompton meeting held in that city, which the managers of that meeting pretended to have received from Gov. R. J. WALKER, was not written by Gov. WALKER, but was manufactured to order by certain other gentlemen. This is but a specimen of the trickery with which the latter day Kansas shriekers get up their thunder. Their newspaper organs have any quantity of anonymous correspondents under cover of whose fictitious signatures, they publish any quantity of lies. Their speakers insist upon falsehoods and iterate and re-iterate them, after they have been exploded into atoms. And this is the way they raise the "tremendous opposition" to Mr. Buchanan's policy, about which they talk so largely. That "tremendous opposition" will in the end turn out like the "nineteen disfranchised" *paper* "counties" in Kansas and the "bogus Walker letter to the Philadelphia Anti-Lecompton meeting—it will be just no opposition at all.

☞That excellent Democratic journal, the Philadelphia *Argus*, has lately been enlarged and greatly improved in appearance. The *Argus* is doing noble service in the cause of Democracy and deserves the patronage of the party.

☞The Democracy of Pike county, have passed resolutions endorsing the Kansas policy of the National Administration. "Old Buck" is triumphant in Pennsylvania.

☞The Democrats of Butler county, through their County Committee, have spoken out in favor of Mr. BUCHANAN'S recommendations concerning the admission of Kansas.

The Sentiment of Dauphin County.

The clan who oppose the President's policy with regard to Kansas, have iterated and reiterated so frequently that nineteenths of the Democracy of Pennsylvania were hostile to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution; the Philadelphia *Press*, and a few journals in the interior, have been so positive to the same effect, that we have taken pains to thoroughly ascertain the feeling in Dauphin county. We, as others, have been more or less influenced by the oft-repeated declarations of such politicians as are found in large cities and State Capitals, so as at one time to believe that while following the cause which our judgment dictated, we were writing sentiments antagonistic to the ideas held in the county where we reside. But conversation with the honest yeomanry of the country, the men who, at a distance from a city's turmoil, calmly and dispassionately consider great national questions, convinced us that the Democracy of Dauphin county is overwhelmingly determined to support the President of their State and choice.—*Patriot and Union.*

KANSAS IN THE STATE SENATE.

Our readers are well aware that we have from the beginning protested against the discussion of Kansas affairs in our State Legislature. We cannot believe that it is proper for the Senators and Representatives of Pennsylvania to consider a subject which has nothing to do with the affairs of Pennsylvania. But the Abolitionists differ with us concerning this matter. They deem the affairs of Kansas to be of paramount importance to the people of Pennsylvania. They *must* have "Bleeding Kansas" on the legislative *tapis*; *its* "wounds" must be manipulated and poulticed and bound up, though Bleeding Pennsylvania may lie groaning and friendless until some Democratic good Samaritan comes along and takes compassion on her condition. But the eagerness of the Abolitionists to get Kansas before the Legislature, has received a decided check. The resolution on the subject in the State Senate, were referred to a Committee of seven, composed of four Democrats and three Abolitionists, of which CHARLES R. BUCKALEW was chairman. On the 24th ult., MR. BUCKALEW from this Select Committee, made a report *recommending the immediate admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.* The report is unanswerable in its arguments in favor of the recommendation which it makes. It proves that the people of Kansas can at any time after their admission into the Union, abolish their Constitution. It shows that we, at present, live under a Constitution which never was submitted to us for ratification, and that the people of the Union never ratified the Federal Constitution, by a direct vote upon that instrument. We make the following extracts which speak for themselves:

The objection that the constitution is unchangeable until 1864, is fully answered by the citation already made from Pennsylvania constitutional history. We may conclude that the same power will exist in the people of Kansas to change their constitution through a regular process, as that exercised by our own people in changing the constitution of 1776. The cases are alike upon the question of power, and the one is solved by the decision of the other.—Any one who accepts our Pennsylvania practice as regular and lawful, will not doubt that, upon admission, the people of the new State of Kansas will have power, through a convention, to amend or change altogether their fundamental law, retaining in any case its republican form. This power stands upon the solid foundation where our fathers placed it; and upon general grounds of reason where a constitution provides for its own amendment, the mode or time so provided cannot be exclusive, unless others are expressly prohibited.

Every presumption should be made in favor of popular right in legal instruments of government, and the power of changing them must remain entire, unless expressly limited or forbidden. *The Kansas constitution does not forbid amendment before* 1864 and it *does* contain a declaration of popular power over constitutions similar, to those previously [illegible] present one.

* * * * * * *

The Territorial Legislature passed a law for taking the sense of the people upon the question of a convention to form a constitution, and subsequently, on the 19th of February, 1857, passed a law for the election of delegates to the convention. Both these acts obviously contemplated the possession of general power by the convention. In neither was there any limitation or restriction whatsoever. And the delegates having been elected in view of these laws, possessed the power of forming and enacting a constitution, subject only to the ratification of Congress, as heretofore shown. The act of February, 1857, upon examination, appears to be entirely fair and just. It extends the right of suffrage to every *bona fide* inhabitant of the territory on the third Monday of June, 1857, who, being a citizen of the United States and over twenty-one years of age, shall have resided three months in the county where he offers to vote; and provides adequate penalties against illegal voting, fraudulently hindering a fair expression of the popular vote, and unlawful attempts to influence the electors. And as a further guard against fraud, and to secure the elective franchise from prostitution, a registration of the voters is required to be compiled from a census previously taken by the sheriff and their deputies. The census returns are to be filed in the office of the probate judges, showing the number of qualified voters resident in the county or district, on the first of April, and to be posted in public places. And the probate judge from the time of receiving them, is to hold his court open until the first of May, for the purpose of correcting them, by adding names or striking out those improperly inserted. Provision is also made for vacancies in the office of sheriff, by authorizing the probate judge to act in his place; and in case of vacancy in both offices, the Governor is to appoint some competent resident citizen to perform their duties.—The other details of the act are equally unexceptionable, and tend to the production of a fair and honest election.

It is to be further observed upon this act, that voters omitted from the census would have full notice of the omission, and ample opportunity to have their names added, by the probate judge, to the register of names. Full time is also afforded for the proceeding. But it is notorious and undenied that the great body of those who did not vote at the subsequent election in June, withheld themselves from enumeration and registry, and instead of assisting the officers, as good citizens should have done, interposed all possible obstacles in their way, extending in some cases to actual intimidation and force; because they denied the authority of the Territorial Government and laws, and intended by their conduct to refuse a recognition of them. Yet over nine thousand names were registered, although many who were registered, and in favor of a convention, did not vote for delegates, as in many, if not most of the districts there was no serious opposition to the candidates named. But the case is even yet stronger than these facts make it. A part of the nineteen counties, so often spoken of, were wholly without inhabitants; they were counties *upon paper* established in expectation of future settlement. Beside these, most of the counties composing the nineteen had an inconsiderable population; settlements in them having just begun. It is said that four only of the whole number had any considerable population, and that these were the very ones where the Topeka party were strong, interposed resistance to the law, and neither desired nor attempted to qualify [illegible] for voting at the election. It is not [illegible] to go into minute details, nor to examine Lindsey supp[illegible] blood-seal[illegible] remote or immediate, which [illegible] commendation to that as well as other terms in one word, although such inquiry would [illegible] powers—the general conclusions already stated. As far as the objection to the powers and proceedings of the convention, on the ground of narrowness of suffrage in the election of the members is concerned, that man who would remain an objector, after the foregoing statement, would remain unconvinced by the production of any fact or argument whatsoever.

* * * * * *

If there be fault upon the part of the government with reference to this insurgent and misguided population, it is that they have been treated with extreme leniency and forbearance, ill requited by continued turbulence and resistance to authority upon their part. And that the appeal should now be gravely made, in their behalf, for the rejection of a legal constitution and the continuance of excitement and disorder in the Territory until they shall be pleased to subside into order and regularity, may be classed among the curiosities of faction.—With equal propriety might the appeal be made in behalf of the insurgents of Utah against the attempt to enforce upon them the jurisdiction and authority of the United States.

DEMOCRACY AND BUCHANAN TRIUMPHANT IN CHESTER COUNTY!

The Democracy of Chester county assembled in County Convention in West Chester, yesterday, to elect delegates to the 4th of March Convention, and elected the following delegates to the State Convention by a vote of 50 for and 20 against: Col. Samuel Holman, Dr. E. C. Evans, and Wm. Wheeler, Esq. All three of these delegates were voted for on strictly National Administration grounds.

The skies are bright in sight of Wheatland, and in part of the Congressional District formerly represented by the patriot President of our choice. The following strong and wholesome Democratic resolutions were adopted by a very large vote, but few voting against them:

1. *Resolved*, That the election of James Buchanan to the Presidency of the United States was a signal proof of the patriotic impulses of the American people, who are pledged now and forever to the Union, and that in discharging the duties of his high office he has been true and steadfast to the principles embodied in the national platforms of the Democratic party; has known no North, no South, no East, no West, but exhibited an uprightness, wisdom and firmness which must tend to allay sectional animosities, speedily adjust all distracting public questions, strengthen the pillars of our national edifice, and demonstrate the Democratic policy to be as heretofore, the rock on which repose the peace, order and welfare of the Republic.

2. *Resolved*, That we congratulate the people of Pennsylvania on the defeat of Black Republicanism and Know-Nothingism by the election of William F. Packer to the office of Governor; his inaugural programme of State policy, and his prompt and just exercise of the veto power, meet our warmest approbation, and encourage us to look to him with confidence for such an administration as will advance the public welfare and protect the interests of the Commonwealth and grasping corporations.

3. *Resolved*, That we cordially approve of the patriotic, manly and Democratic course of our United States Senator, William Bigler, in his able defence of President Buchanan and the National Administration.

BEAVER COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

The Democracy of Beaver county held their meeting on Tuesday evening to appoint delegates to the fourth of March Convention. Judge Cunningham and Col. J. A. Shoals, were appointed delegates, and resolutions *unanimously* passed strongly endorsing the course of the National Administration, and that of Senator Bigler. Instructions for Major Lynch, of this county, for Canal Commissioner, were also passed unanimously.

The people in every section of the State are beginning to understand and appreciate the President's course, and are nobly sustaining him in his patriotic efforts to rid the country of the great and perplexing sectional agitation which now distracts it.—*Pittsburg Union.*

DELAWARE "JAYNES HALL" MEETING.

The Delaware County Convention, representing a portion of the constituents of Hon. Jno. Hickman, adopted resolutions that their "confidence in Mr. Buchanan was not only confirmed, but *increased*, by his policy and *executive recommendations*," and that no man was "better qualified to allay the spirit of disunion and rebellion pervading the country; that they take pride in his ability and independence upon *all* questions of foreign and *domestic* policy," and wound up with this *s'inger:*

Resolved, That we cordially approve the decorous, manly and truly Democratic course of our United States Senator, Wm. Bigler, in his defence of the President and the National Administration against the assaults of Abolition fanatics and the more to be despised opposition of recreant Democrats, who are giving "*aid and comfort*" to their late political and abusive villifiers.

Lancaster County Endorses Buchanan.

One of the most gratifying results of the present struggle in our State is the *unanimous* endorsement of the President's Kansas policy by the Democratic Convention of Lancaster County. The friends and neighbors of Mr. BUCHANAN have thus testified their continued confidence in the wisdom of his political course, the purity of the motives by which he has been governed in his endeavors to bring Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, and thus end at once and forever the difficulties which have too long distracted that unhappy country. The Democracy of Lancaster County deserve infinite credit for their adherence to the President at this critical juncture in the affairs of the Nation.—*Pennsylvanian.*

[Special Dispatch to the Daily Pennsylvanian.]

Union and Snyder Counties for the National Administration.

SELINSGROVE, Feb. 23, 1858.—The Conferees of Union and Snyder counties, at their meeting to-day, to instruct their delegates to Fourth of March Convention, emphatically endorsed the President's views in regard to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. B.

LAWRENCE COUNTY FOR BUCHANAN.

The Democratic County Convention of Lawrence County, met at New Castle, on the 23d inst., and after selecting Delegates to the 4th of March Convention, adopted a series of resolutions *endorsing the Kansas policy of Mr. Buchanan, and instructing their Delegates to vote for similar resolutions in the State Convention.*

The Design of the Deserters.

The design of the few Democratic politicians in Pennsylvania who have sloughed off from the great mass, but cap on the Kansas question and unjustly accused the President of upsetting the platform on which he was nominated, is every day becoming clearer, and he must be blind indeed who does not see that the object of these malcontents is to carry over to the Republican party a sufficient number of Democrats to give that party life enough to stand up for another fight against the Democracy. That those politicians of the Whig party who are after plunder and not for principles, found an organization broken up after the great battle of 1852, they called to their aid a few disappointed Democrats, in conjunction with whom they brought forth that political monstrosity, the Know Nothing party. Patterning after their example, the corrupt and cunning leaders of the almost defunct Republican party in Pennsylvania have formed a close alliance with a few Democrats whose "vaulting ambition has o'erleapt itself," and together they are laboring for the reorganization of the dangerous sectional party so signally routed by the National Democracy in 1856. The object of the little squad of embittered deserters from the Democratic ranks, who are now emptying the vials of their impotent wrath upon the President's head, has become so plain that many honest Democrats who were at first disposed to lean against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, are now heart and soul with the National administration. It is to be hoped that no Democrat is now so blind as not to perceive that the only way to preserve the integrity of the Democratic party, is to stand straight up to our Democratic President, who is exerting himself to give peace to the country by the early admission of Kansas. The Democrat who deserts his President and the great mass of his party now, will ere long find himself as badly sold as those confiding Democrats who suffered themselves to be persuaded to take an "inside view" of "*Sam.*" There is no longer room for a middle course. The choice is narrowed down to the Democratic party on one side and the Republican party on the other. The deserters who are bellowing like all the bulls of Bashan, against the Kansas policy of the President, have no idea of stopping short of the enemy's camp. That is where they are bound, and that is where any Democrat who follows them will find himself landed before he knows what he is about. There are very few members of our party who have any thought of deserting to the enemy, but let those who sympathise with the anti-Lecompton movement have a care lest they find themselves where they had no intention of going. The Pennsylvania leaders in that movement are bent on mischief and nothing else.—*Valley Spirit.*

THE LECOMPTON COMMITTEE AND SPEAKER ORR.—The newspapers are condemning Speaker Orr for the composition of the Lecompton Committee, alleging that a parliamentary rule requires that special committee shall contain a majority of persons of the same opinion as the majority of the House who authorized the committee to be appointed. The Washington Union, commenting on the fact, says:

"We are at a loss to know what rule is referred to for this assertion, in what manual of parliamentary practice it is to be found, or upon what ground of reason it rests.

"There is a parliamentary rule which requires that when any bill or measure or matter is referred to a committee, it shall be referred to a majority of friends; it being a parliamentary maxim that, as a child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it, so no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it. But this rule cuts up the objections against the committee in question by the roots; for, as the Lecompton Constitution is the subject matter referred to this committee, for inquiry into the whole facts of its origin and history, this very rule rendered it imperative upon the Speaker to constitute the committee so that it would contain a majority friendly to this Constitution.

"The regular course of proceeding with this instrument and the special message of the President would have been to refer them to the standing Committee on Territories of the House; which might have been presumed fully as competent to deal with the subject matter they embodied as any special committee that could be raised. We can conceive of but one objection that could have been legitimately urged against giving the Lecompton Constitution this reference, and that is, that the committee was opposed to the matter referred, and that the reference would be like committing a child to an inimical nurse. This objection did not exist, however, in fact; and, not existing, there was no sufficient excuse for raising a special committee. A committee, however, having been raised, it was not only, as we conceive, incumbent upon the Speaker to so constitute it as to give the friends of the special message and the Lecompton Constitution a majority of its members, in pursuance of the just parliamentary rule we have cited, but it would have been monstrous to have referred those papers to a hostile committee. In the opinion of a great many, the House did violence to a parliamentary usage or courtesy in refusing to refer this subject to its own appropriate standing comittee; it was, expecting too much of the House as a parliamentary body to refer the matter to a committee positively hostile—far too much to expect of the dominant political party in the House to commit a leading measure of policy to the hostile nursing of an implacable enemy. The outcry against Speaker Orr is, therefore, not only unreasonable, puerile and petulent, but is at war with a most wise and just canon of parliamentary practice."

City and Country Banks.

The Philadelphia Banks, whose misconduct brought on the suspension, and who humbly besought the Legislature to grant them relief at the extra session, have had the impudence to ask the present Legislature to release them from the obligation to receive the notes of solvent Country Banks at par in payment of debts. When the bill to release them was before the Senate, Mr. BREWER made a brief but spirited speech against it. Mr. SCHELL, the able Senator from the Bedford district, also spoke in opposition to the measure. These and other gentlemen deserve great praise for their efforts to protect the Country Banks from the rapacity of the City institutions.—*Valley Spirit.*

—Ex-Governor Bebb, of Ohio, now living at Rockford, Ill., who, some months since, shot a young man engaged with others in a charivari about the ex-Governor's house, on the occasion of a wedding, is on trial for manslaughter. Hon. Thomas Corwin and Judge Johnson, of Ohio are his counsel.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY, Feb. 27.—There is a good demand for Cloverseed, and further sales of 600 bushels fair and prime qualities were made at $4 76a5 per 64 lbs., including one lot of choice above the latter quotation, and some from second hands at $5 25a5 37½. A sale of 30 tons, recleaned, on private terms—supposed at above the latter rate, Timothy and Flaxseed continue as last quoted.

The Flour market continues extremely quiet, but the receipts are small and holders firm in their demands. There is little or no inquiry for shipments and the sales are confined to the Bakers and the home trade, at $4 50a5 per barrel for common and extra brands, and $5 25a6 for extra family and fancy lots. Nothing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. We quote the former at $3 12½a3 25, and the latter at $2 87½ per barrel.

Grain.—There is not much offering, and but little demand for it. Small sales of fair and prime Pennsylvania Red at $1a1 07 per bushel, and 1600 bushels Kentucky White at $1 26a1 32. 500 bushels Rye brought 70 cents. Corn is scarce, but the demand for it has fallen off; 2000 bushels Yellow, in store, sold at 60 cents. Oats are steady and further sales of Pennsylvania have been made at 34 cents per bushel.—450 bushels New York Barley sold at 78 cents.

Special Notices.

ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.—Do you wish to preserve a clear and healthy complexion, without the use of deleterious cosmetics or drugs and escape the penality and expense of doctor's bills? If you do, go to bed early, rise early, take plenty of exercise in the open air, and do not spend a majority of any day in sewing by hand. Sewing by hand has been a greater cause of the destruction of health than any other employment the sex engages in, and now that the day for its necessity has gone by, it would be suicidal for any young lady, who can persuade her father to purchase for her one of GROVER and BAKER'S Sewing Machines, to sew by hand, and thus become a slave at the expense of her health. The GROVER and BAKER Machine is easily managed by any person of ordinary intelligence—will not get out of order, and sews a stronger and more beautiful seam than can be done by hand. It is the only machine in the market that has given entire satisfaction to the families using it, inasmuch as its work will *not* rip, even if every third stitch be cut.

How to Prevent Consumption.

If persons of a consumptive predisposition would have a speedy resort to some effectual medicine at the first approach of a Cough or Cold, there would be fewer deaths from this intractable disease: the fault is in delaying until the disease seizes hold of the vital parts, when it is often too late. To check the first symptoms of the disease, we know of no remedy superior to Dr. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP, for sale by S. Brown, Bedford, and at the store of Colvin and Robison, Schellsburg.

MARRIED:

On the 25th ult., at the Bedford Hotel, by Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. Lewis Zimmerman and Miss Susan Stephey.

On the 28th ult., by the same, Mr. George Stoudenour and Mrs. Matilda Beegle.

At the parsonage in Friend's Cove, on the 25th February, by the Rev. C. F. Hoffmeier, Mr. Nicholas Diehl, son of Michael, to Miss Rebecca, oldest daughter of Mr. David Whetstone, both of the Cove.

On Thursday Evening, the 11th ult. by John Smith, Esq., Mr. Erastus King to Elizabeth B., daughter of Joseph Cregar, all of Schellsburgh.

On Thursday evening, February 25th, by J. H. Wright Mr. William Evans to Miss Elmira James, both of Pleasantville, Bedford Co.

DIED:

On the 20th Feb., Mrs. Worts, the wife of Mr. Peter Worts, a very godly woman and a member of the Presbyterian church, at or above the Forks. Her age was about 72 years. She lived for Christ and her death though to the relatives and the church a great loss, yet was to her a great gain.

In Schellsburg, on the evening of Feb., 22d, a few minutes before ten o'clock of Hydrocephalus, after a protracted illness and intense suffering, Anna Mary infant and only daughter of W. A. B. and Jane L. Clark, aged 10 months and 13 days.

"Lovely bud, so young and fair,
Called hence by early doom,
Just came to show how sweet a flower
In Paradise could bloom."

PUBLIC SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, in Cumberland Valley, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of MARCH, next, the following FOUR TRACTS OF LAND.

1st. The Mansion Tract of John Blair, dec. containing 166 ACRES and 21 perches. The improvements are, a TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE AND KITCHEN, DOUBLE LOG BARN, Spring House, Granary, and other out-buildings. APPLE ORCHARD, PEACH ORCHARD, and never failing water on the premises. The land is limestone principally. There are about 100 acres cleared, under fence, and in a good state of cultivation, with about 14 acres in meadow.

No. 2. One other Tract adjoining the above, with a SAW-MILL thereon, containing about 120 acres. Twenty of which are cleared, and the balance well timbered.

No. 3. One other Tract adjoining both of the above tracts, containing about FIFTY ACRES; about 25 of which are cleared. This tract contains one of the best Mill Seats in the county, furnishing a fall of at least twenty feet, in Evit's creek, a stream that is mostly supplied by strong springs and is constant and regular in its flow. A good mill is much needed in the neighborhood.

No. 4. The undivided seventh part of Real Estate of Henry Brant, deceased, (being the son Jacob's share) consisting of a tract of TWO HUNDRED ACRES, in said Valley, and having thereon erected a story and a half LOG HOUSE CABIN HOUSE, BARN, TWO NEW LOG HOUSES and other out buildings. Also an orchard thereon—about fifty acres cleared and under fence.

These properties lie close to the Maryland line and within nine or ten miles of Cumberland, with a good road leading thereto, where at all times a ready market is afforded for produce or lumber.

TERMS:—One third in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

☞For drafts, diagrams, or other particulars inquire of Cessna & Shannon, Bedford, Penn'a.

Feb. 26, 1858. WM. BLAIR.

CORN.—One Thousand bushels for sale—also Family flour—Prime new Bacon also—by

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Feb. 19, 1858.

WAGONS.—Several new two horse wagons, work warranted, for sale on a liberal credit, or for country produce by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Feb. 19, 1858.

LUMBER.—Twenty Thousand feet of Spruce & Pine Boards, also a large supply of Poplar Scantling—for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co

Feb 19, 1858.

STATEMENT

AND REPORT OF WM. F. MOORHEAD, STEWARD OF THE POOR, AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT OF BEDFORD COUNTY, FROM THE 1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1857, TO THE 1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1858.

1857. DR.

To cash for flour, grain &c., from sundry persons for month of	January,		$101 37½
do.	do.	February,	136 99
do.	do.	March,	108 54
do.	do.	April,	63 02
do.	do.	May,	150 08
do.	do.	June,	199 64
do.	do.	July,	169 58
do.	do.	August,	305 21¼
do.	do.	September,	233 92
do.	do.	October,	42 55
do.	do.	November,	47 10
do.	do.	December,	45 00
			$1605 00¾
Check for balance on settlement,			62 00¼
			$1663 01

CR.

By cash paid Mrs. Lysinger, for turkey,		25
do.	J. Mock, for hames	34
do.	Wm. Cessna, for butchering,	50
do.	J. De Armit, for lamp,	1 00
do.	John Amos, for corn,	1 00
do.	Mrs. Claar, on account,	2 00
do.	G. W. Mock, for goods	3 16
do.	H. Boor, for beef,	5 58
do.	Jacob Snyder, for apples,	50
do.	Jno. Snyder, for corn,	37 10
do.	F. D. Beegle, for goods,	13 83
do.	Sam'l Smith, for brooms,	3 87½
do.	John Amos, for straw,	30
do.	Barndollar & co., coffee,	22 13
do.	J. Keely, for toll,	1 50
do.	Jacob Snyder, for apples,	50
do.	S. Whetstone, for Flour,	18 00
do.	A. B. Cramer, mackerel,	11 00
do.	J. M. Shoemaker, herring,	4 50
do.	S. Davis, bringing pauper	1 50
do.	Rev E Butler, bal. on acc't.	62½
do.	A J Wisegarver, for straw,	3 50
do.	McCullough, for removing pauper to Philadelphia,	23 00
do.	W. Kiser, hat for pauper,	1 00
do.	Jas Smith, Esq., of Cumberland, for fees for securing land warrant of pauper,	25 00
do.	Jacob Mock, for sled,	6 00
do.	M. Stine, clothing pauper,	4 00
do.	Sam'l Amic, making fence,	8 15
do.	Pedlar, for wooden ware,	3 66
do.	L Agnew, bringing pauper,	1 00
do.	S. Shuck & Co., goods,	34 18
do.	G D Shuck, sow and pigs,	12 00
do.	Baltzer Dull, trimming fruit trees and grape vine,	3 25
do	J. Shafer, for potatoes,	6 00
do.	W. Philips, do.	1 50
do.	C. Colfelt, for barley,	3 75
do.	E Easter, balance on acc't,	10 22
do.	J. Rea. Sr. molasses,	2 00
do.	Wm. Mellon, for potatoes,	15 00
do.	Hull, bringing pauper,	1 70
do.	Whetsel & Koonts, washing machine,	7 00
do.	C. Kiser, interest on money loaned,	12 00
do.	J Shafer, potatoes & straw,	4 25
do.	Harklerood, ditto	13 50
do.	Beggar woman,	50
do.	D Leader, making posts,	75
do.	A Ickes, altering pigs,	2 25
do.	Jno Schafer, for corn,	31 25
do.	F. D. Beegle, goods,	11 75
do.	A. R. Crane, for straw,	50
do.	Dan'l Leader, for work,	2 00
do.	Stahley, for beef,	2 24
do.	Hat for pauper,	75
do.	Dan'l Harshbarger, apples,	1 25
do.	J. Dicken, for bringing pauper,	1 00
do.	H. Moore, fees,	2 60
do.	John Schafer, for wheat,	55 00
do.	Groceries,	2 45
do.	H. Ickes, straw,	80
do.	S. Defibaugh, beef,	2 17
do.	Shearing sheep,	3 36
do.	J. Dunkle, lime,	1 00
do.	S. Davis, patent bee hive,	5 00
do.	J. Bolinger, brooms, &c.,	1 05
do.	A. Ritchey, bacon,	7 00
do.	J. M. Shoemaker, tobacco,	1 80
do.	D. Over, straw,	1 00
do.	S. Cook, mutton,	4 00
do-	H. Horn, corn,	15 00
do.	John Smith, nails,	5 00
do.	Geo. Lysinger,	50
do.	Expenses to Palo Alto,	3 20
do.	John Schafer, wheat,	70 00
do.	S. Cook, beef,	9 50
do	De Charms Barclay, rye,	5 00
do.	S. Shuck & Co., fish,	5 00
do.	A. Ritchey, apple butter,	16 87½
do.	C. Naugle, beef,	4 56
do.	S. Defibaugh, beef,	2 50
do.	John Schafer, potatoes,	6 50
do.	One quarter salary.	90 00
do.	John Crist, mutton,	5 34
do.	Koonts, apple butter,	1 25
do.	W. T. Chapman,	1 25
do.	Wm. Mickle, beef,	1 20
do.	H. Schafer, wheat,	68 75
do.	John Schnebly, corn,	12 75
do.	John Schafer, apple butter,	7 56
do.	Groceries,	1 00
do.	J. Barley, mutton,	4 47
do.	Black & White, on acc't.	5 42
do.	Job Mann, wheat,	12 50
do.	C. Ake, mutton,	5 50
do.	S. Defibaugh, beef,	1 69
do.	J. Oiler, work at race,	1 75
do.	Thos. Bruce, do.	56
do.	C. Stoner, wheat,	71 87½
do.	A. Imler, mutton,	4 50
do.	Sundries,	1 50
do.	A. Clark, wheat,	5 00
do.	Z. Schafer, wheat,	72 28
do.	Way pauper,	50
do.	Mrs. Claar, on account,	2 00
do.	J. D. Shuck, sheep,	38 00
do.	Casper Hand, wheat,	59 50
do.	S. Defibaugh, beef,	3 90
do.	P. H. Shires, repairing, windmill,	1 00
do.	C. Colfelt, corn	15 30
do.	John Schafer, Beef,	3 75
do.	C. Colfelt, rye,	12 50
do.	J. Wyant, bringing pauper,	4 50
do.	S. Defibaugh, beef,	2 65
do.	Philip Diehl, on account,	2 00
do.	Sundry persons, work at race,	9 98
do.	S. Cook, beef,	2 50
do.	G. W. Rupp, goods,	20 89
do.	Pedler, 3 pr. pantaloons for paupers,	5 50
do.	H. Defibaugh, work,	1 00
do.	Jno. Beeler, salt,	2 50
do.	Geo. Smith, wheat,	65 00
do.	Levi Whetstone, straw,	60
do.	V. Steckman, beef,	4 60
do.	Dr. G W Anderson, wheat,	12 50
do.	Postage, &c.,	1 25
do.	J. Remby, mason work,	2 50
do.	J. Bridebam, brick,	1 33
do.	Mrs. Croyle, wheat,	1 70
do.	A. B. Cramer, goods,	20 00
do.	Groceries,	1 25
do.	Isaac Mengle, jr. furniture,	2 00
do.	J. Schnably, apple butter,	1 25
do.	S. Amic, work,	1 00
do.	M. Lutz, carding wool	6 25
do.	2d quarter's salary,	90 00
do.	J. D. Shuck, on account,	4 06
do.	A R Crane, apple butter,	5 00
do.	Sol. Reimund, reparing,	1 00
do.	John Sansom, toll,	87½
do.	J G Hartley, apple butter,	5 50
do.	F Mench, straw,	1 90
do.	Dr. G W Anderson, wheat	4 20
do.	F. Mench, honey,	60
do.	R Kurtz, beef,	2 25
do.	S D Brode, work at mill,	36 00
do.	Expenses in hauling coal,	1 40
do.	Jacob Mock, cider and apple butter,	11 85
do.	Mrs. Crisman apple butter,	5 50
do.	Mrs. Croyle, buckwheat,	5 00
do.	W. Kiser, hats,	1 00
do.	Meloy, beef,	4 55
do.	Philip Gordon, turnips,	2 50
do.	Simon Cook, beef,	3 60
do.	Jacob Bolinger, groceries,	1 00
do.	Jacob Reed, on account,	20 00
do.	L Jamison, wheat,	67 50
do.	S Defibaugh, beef,	12 97
do.	Bal. at last settlement,	7 38
do.	L Jamison, on account,	3 25
do.	Dan'l Harshbarger, beef,	20 25
do.	A R Crane, apple butter,	8 75
do.	H Defibaugh, butchering,	3 00
do.	B Gates, for rails and work at race,	12 10
do.	J. Keely, toll,	2 15
do.	Sundry persons, marketing,	20 57½
		$1665 01

STATEMENT OF THE POOR HOUSE MILL, FROM THE 1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1857, TO THE 1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1858.

Amount of Toll, Grain brought in by the Mill, as per Monthly Reports.

	Wheat,	Rye,	Corn,	Buckwheat,	Mixture,
Jan'y & Feb'y,	64	23	3	4	
March,	53	26	3½	3½	
April,	29	51	13		76
May,	29	36	17		1 4
June,	42	15	18		
July,	22	17	5		
August,	32	15			
September,	52	30			
October,	48	9		19	
November,	42	13	5½	16	3
December,	72	22	5	20	
Am't toll grain	485	257	70½	62½	21

	wheat,	rye,
April 1st, am't of grain in mill,	143½	47
Bought of John Schafer,	150	"
" Catharine Ritchey,	93	"
" Jno. Snyder,	69	"
" Henry Schafer,	50	"
" Job Mann,	10	"
" Christian Stoner,	64	"
" Casper Hand,	44	9
" Zachariah Schafer,	58	"
" Alexander Clark,	5	"
" Mrs. Croyle,	10	"
" Michael Weisel,	48	"
" Jacob Dunkle,	53½	"
" Lawrence Jamison,	67½	"
" Raised on Farm,	41	"
Total Amount.	1391½	313

By amount of Grain used in Poor House and sold to sundry persons for cash, and on accounts and for work done in repairs to Mill, House, &c.

	Wheat,	Rye,	Corn,	B. wheat,	Mixture,
Amount used in Poor-House,	349		30½	35½	
Horse feed,		9½			
Hog feed,		38	7		7
Sold, sundry per'ns,	192	151	28½	20	2
Sold in Flour,	800½				
Remaining in mill,	50	30	4	7½	12
	1391½	313	70	62½	21

List of Paupers admitted, discharged, died, &c., during each month, and the number remaining at the end of each month; also the average number supported in the House during the year, together with the number of out door paupers supported and buried by the Institution, from the 1st day of January, 1857, to the 1st day of January, 1858.

1857.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Escaped.	Deaths.	Births.	Children bound out.	Males remaining.	Females remaining.
January	4	1					25	19
February,	4	2	1				25	20
March,	5	9		1	1		21	17
April,	5	4					21	18
May,	5	6		1		2	18	20
June	3	2	2				19	18
July,	3	3	1				20	17
August,	2	2					20	17
September,	4	4	2	1			21	15
October,	4						25	15
November,	7	1		1			28	17
December,	5	6		1			24	18
	51	40	6	5	1	2	267	211

Making an average of 49 per month, of whom 2 are colored. There are also 4 who are blind, 11 insane, 4 confined to bed. There were also 5 out door paupers, who are not included in the above funeral and other expenses, were also paid for 2 deceased paupers in the county who were unable to be brought to the Poor House. Bills were paid for boarding and medical attendance for paupers who were sick in different parts of the county—212 wayfaring paupers were provided with board, lodging, &c., of whom 129 were from Germany, 52 from Ireland, 12 from England, 5 from France, 2 from Sweden, and 12 were Americans.

STATEMENT of the produce of the farm and garden, from the 1st of January, 1857, to the 1st day of January, 1858.

41 bushels of wheat,
350 bushels of oats,
225 bushels ears of corn,
6 bushels of buckwheat,
380 bushels of potatoes,
14 bushels of onions,
2 bushels, small onions,
30 bushels of beets,
8 bushels of parsnips,
20 bushels of tomatoes,
4 bushels of beans,
14 tons of hay,
5 loads corn fodder,
1900 heads cabbage,
5 barrels crout,
1 barrel vinegar,
2 barrels pickled cucumbers,
210 pounds wool,
3087 pounds pork,
389 pounds lard,
3950 pounds beef,
209 pounds tallow,
629½ pounds hides,
566 pounds veal,
166 pounds mutton,
7 calf skins,
3 sheep skins,
360 pounds butter.

LIVE STOCK ON FARM.

2 horses, 8 cows,
110 sheep, 2 brood sows,
16 shoats,

FEED FOR STOCK.

11 tons hay, 40 bushels ears corn,
30 bushels oats, Lot of straw,

Articles manufactured in House by matron 36 shirts, 27 chemises, 25 pair mens' pants, 6 vests, 14 round jackets, 19 pair pillow cases, 24 women's dresses, 4 children's dresses, 2 sun bonnets, 21 sheets, 13 aprons, 14 women's sacks, 11 handkerchiefs, 3 feather ticks, 19 pair men's socks, 18 pair women's stockings, 1 quilted skirt, 5 shrouds, 17 barrels soft soap.

Amount of checks remaining unpaid up to January 1, 1858.		$4650 00
Amount due from collectors	$1957 02	
" due upon judgments,	80 00	
" due upon accounts,	150 00	
		5187 02
Amount due the Institution.		$537 02

We the Undersigned, Directors of the Poor & House of Employment of Bedford County, do certify that we have examined the above account, statement and Report of Wm. F. Moorhead, Steward of said Poor & House of Employment, from the 1st day of Jan. 1858—and find the same to be correct.

Witness our hands & seals this 1st day of January, 1858. GEORGE ELDER
GEORGE SMOUSE
Attest G D SHUCK
THOMAS R. GETTYS JR. Poor Directors.

Turnpike.

STATEMENT of the receipts and expenses of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company, for the year ending 1st January 1858.

Balance in the Treasury, 1st January, 1858		$229 26¼
Balance of the original Stockholders, fund		41 49
Amount of tolls received during the year		1,988 74½
		$2,259 50
Am't of expenses during the year		$1,586 59½
Balance in the Treasury 1st January, 1858, including bad and uncurrent money.		$672 90¾

No dividend made for the year 1858.
PETER SCHELL, Treasurer.
February 12, 1858.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Jacob Heitshew, late of Napier township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township—all persons indebted to said estate are therefore notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith for settlement.

DAVID HEITSHEW.
Feb. 12, 1858. Adm'r.

DR. H. JAMES'
EXTRACT OF CANNABIS INDICA,
(Alcoholic preparation from the leaves imported from Calcutta.)
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA, COUGHS, COLDS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c.
PRICE, $2,00 PER BOTTLE.

☞None genuine without "Dr. H. James, 10 Grand St., Jersey City," blown in the bottle. For sale by ROBERT FYAN, Bedford Pa., Sole Agent.
Feb. 19, 1858.

Wanted.—$2000. by the County of Bedford, to meet the present demands against the Treasury. Application to be made immediately.
WM. WHETSTONE,
B. J. BRUNER,
CAD. EVANS,
February 12. 1858. Commissioners.

PLASTER.—In quantities to suit purchasers—for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co.
Feb. 19, 1858.

GETTYS' PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY.
Exchange Building, Bedford, Pa.,

Where Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., &c., of every description, are executed in the latest styles and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, and gold and plated Lockets, at verylow prices. and The public are respectfully invited to call examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

Any person desirous of purchasing a well established and profitable Drug Store can hear of a first rate opening by addressing the editor of this paper.
July 17, 1857.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been issued by the Register of Bedford, to the subscribers, residing in Monroe Township, as Executor of the last Will & Testament of James Shaw dec., and all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make immediate payment & those having claims on said Estate will present them for settlement.

Jan. 28. 1858. Jeremiah Shaw } Exrs.
Moses Shaw }

A CARD.

The Subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and customers that he has associated with him in the mercantile business J. G. Minnich of Bedford Bor. and that hereafter the same will be conducted under the firm of Reed & Minich, at the old stand. He takes this opportunity of returning his thanks for the past liberal support awarded him by his friends, and solicits a continuance of their favor for the new firm. He respectfully calls upon his friends & customers to settle up their accounts as soon as convenient, pay or no pay, as it is very desireable to have his old books closed.

Very respectfully, JACOB REED.
Feb, 5 1858.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF BEDFORD COUNTY, FOR 1857.

DAVID OVER, Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with said County, from January 5th, 1857, to January 4th 1858.

Treasuer		Dr.
To cash received from Collectors, as follows:		
Henry S. Fluck, S. Woodberry,	1857,	$163 50
Simon Beard, M. Woodberry,	"	180 00
Isaac M. Imler, Union,	"	153 15
Amos Ash, Southampton,	"	199 12
James Smith, St. Clair,	"	186 60
Daniel Horn, Schellsburg,	"	70 00
Wm. Masters, W. Prov.	"	261 25
Abraham Morgret, E. Prov.	"	123 30
Philip Cuppet, Napier,	"	225 00
William Carnell, Monroe,	"	59 00
Noah Tipton, Londonderry,	"	70 00
John B. Zook, Liberty,	"	111 09
Nathan Hurley, Juniata	"	109 00
Alexander Davis, Hopewell,	"	120 00
Jonathan Feightner, Harrison,	"	75 00
Henry Rose, Cumb. Valley,	"	279 00
Samuel James, Colerain,	"	230 00
John Osborn, Broadtop,	"	35 00
Adam Barnhart, Bedford Tp.,	"	373 52
Jacob Smith, do. Bor.,	"	241 00
John Furney, S. Woodberry,	1856,	265 00
Simon Beard, M. Wood.	"	554 50
Michael Wertz, Union,	"	95 03
Henry Horn, Schellsburgh,	"	38 02
Daniel Tewell, Southampton,	"	45 64
Jacob Andrews, St. Clair,	"	190 25
John Sparks, W. Prov.,	"	233 39
Samuel Wirk, E. Prov.,	"	131 15
Henry Egolf, Napier,	"	343 15
Jeremiah Akers, Monroe,	"	176 10
Jacob Evans, Londonderry,	"	65 00
Daniel Cypher, Liberty,	"	100 39
Wm. Gillespie, Juniata,	"	74 79
Hugh Wertz, Harrison,	"	132 79
John Dasher, Hopewell,	"	122 12
Josiah Bruner, Cumb. Valley,	"	257 60
Elias Gump, Colerain,	"	238 00
Thomas W. Horton, Broadtop,	"	284 20
Jacob Biddle, Bedford Tp.,	"	386 76
B. W. Garretson, do. Bor.,	"	396 71
David Miller, S. Wood.	1855	129 50
Robt. Elder, M. Wood.	"	50 00
John Alstadt, St. Clair,	"	52 00
Wm. Carnell, Monroe,	"	48 70
James C. Devore, Londonderry,	"	8 65
George Long, Hopewell	"	30 00
Levi Hardinger, Cumb. Valley,	"	4 46
Thomas W. Horton, Broadtop,	"	27 36
Peter H. Shires, Bedford Bor.	"	26 31
John L. Hill, Juniata,	1854,	110 00
Abr'm Snowden, Cumb. Valley,	"	145 00
Jesse Dicken, Southampton,	"	38 00
John King, Hopewell,	"	68 12
Solomon Williams, W. Prov.	1851,	10 43
Also amount received from J. Mower, Esq., collected from Joseph H. Harbaugh,		26 00
Jury fees received from Daniel Washabaugh, Prothonary,		286 00
Cash received for Shingles		5 00
Cash received from Collectors, not accounted for above, having been erroneously charged in State account,		49 39
Total Receipts,		$477 66

Contra.	Cr.
By balance due Treasurer on last year's settlement,	1738 59
By amount paid on checks drawn by Commissioners in favor of sundry persons, pro ut statement below,	7923 28
By amount paid Grand and Petit Jurors during the year 1857,	1424 75
By amount paid to Constables attending Jurors,	68 00
By amount of premiums paid on scalps of foxes, wolves, &c.,	335 27
By Treasurer's salary,	185 00
Total paid out,	10774 89
" received,	8477 66
Balance due Treasurer,	$2297 23
To be added uncurrent money and counterfeit money,	51 50
	$2348 73

Statement of Checks above referred to.

Assessors,		281 42
Viewers of roads, bridges, &c.,		165 00
Constables,		128 65
Building and repairing bridges,		1090 00
Court Crier,		49 69
Repairs of public buildings,		451 18
Interest on borrowed money,		96 00
Commissioners, Wm. Whetstone,		92 50
C. Evans,		88 50
H. J. Bruner,		42 50
John Mower, Esq., Att'y to Comm'rs,		50 00
H. Nicodemus, Clerk to Comm'rs,		217 50
Cost on Commonwealth cases,		1463 10
Supporting criminals in penitentiary,		237 23
High Moore's fees and costs,		156 51
D. Washabaugh, do do		278 08
Hugh Moore, boarding prisoners,		294 41
David Over, printing,		317 75
Insurance of Court House,		51 30
Town Clock,		250 00
Moneys refunded,		158 26
Elections,		548 36
Stationery, &c.,		37 59
Miscellaneous checks,		420 75
County Auditors,		45 00
Total of Checks,		7023 28

Statement of Moneys due to the County of Bedford, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1858.

From Collectors as follows:		
Henry S. Fluck, S. Woodberry,	1857	515 75
Simon Beard, M. Wood,	"	818 10
Isaac M. Imler, Union,	"	164 01
Amos Ash, Southampton,	"	25 36
James Smith, St. Clair,	"	660 37
Henry Horn, Schell-burgh,	"	31 42
Wm. Masters, W. Prov.	"	262 50
Abraham Morgret, E. Prov.	"	151 03
Phillip Coppet, Napier,	"	217 24
William Carnell, Monroe,	"	366 62
Noah Tipton, Londonderry,	"	305 10
John B. Zook, Liberty,	"	81 08
Nathan Hurley, Juniata,	"	131 09
Alexander Davis, Hopewell	"	185 06
Jonathan Feightner, Harrison,	"	151 81
Henry Rose, Cumb. Valley,	"	204 95
Samuel James Colerain,	"	315 78
John A. Osborn, Broadtop,	"	495 40
Adam Barnhart, Bedford Tp.	"	501 73
Jacob Smith, do Bor.	"	312 75
John Furney, S. Wood.	1856,	27 05
Simon Beard, M. Wood.	"	99 49
Henry Horn, Schell-burg,	"	29 20
John Evans, Londonderry,	"	24 27
John Dasher, Hopewell,	"	182 00
Josiah Bruner, Cumb. Valley,	"	30 94
Elias Gump, Colerain,	"	53 84
Thomas W. Horton,	"	21 58
B. W. Garretson, Bedford Bor.,	"	110 23
John Alstadt, St Clair,	1855,	3 43
Jacob A. Nicodemus, S. Wood,	1854,	141 09
John L. Hill, Juniata,	"	40 00
Abraham Snowden, Cumb. Valley,	1854	37 79
Samuel Carn, Bedford Bor.	1852	37 71
*Benj. H. Walker, St. Clair,	1851	53 07
Samuel Clark, do.	1848	209 00
Stonerstown bridge bond, about		200 00
		7256 90

*Paid in full.

Statement of Moneys owed by the County of Bedford.

To John Sill,	$2000 00
Abraham Kerns' Estate,	500 00
James Rea,	600 00
William Booher,	193 00
Daivd Over, Treasurer, balance due on settlement,	2348 73
	$5541 73

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

The undersigned, Auditors of said County, do hereby certify, that, in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, they met at the Commissioners' office in Bedford Borough, and did audit and adjust the account of David Over, Treasurer of said county, for the year 1857, as contained in the foregoing statements, and we have examined the foregoing accounts of money due and owed by said county, and the same is correct.

As witness our hands, this 6th day of January, A. D., 1858. THOS. W. HORTON,
HENRY B. MOCK,
JOHN W. CRISMAN.

Attest, WM. M. HALL, Clerk.

NOTE:—On some of the amounts due from collectors some interest is due, and from some exonerations and commissions are to be deducted. Also there are some outstanding checks.

Report of the County Auditors to the Auditor General, January 4th, 1858.

David Over, Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Tax on Real and Personal Estate.

Treasurer,	Dr.
To aggregate amount outstanding at last settlement.	6593 58
To aggregate amount assessed for 1857,	8711 58
Amount received on unsettled lands,	5 20
Balance due Commonwealth at last settlement	2892 80

Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer, pro ut receipts	6235 73
By Commissions allowed collectors on $5973 13 at 5 per centum	298 65
By exonorations allowed collectors for 1857 and previous years,	277 60
By Treasuser's Commissions on $5731 93	57 31
By amount uncollected for 1857 and previous years,	8999 18
By balance due Commonwealth,	2334 66
	$18203 16

Tavern Licenses.	Dr.
To amount of for 1857,	950 00
Amount of received from George Stuckey being one of seven licenses exonerated for John Taylor, in 1855:	10 00
	$960 00
Contra,	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer, pro ut receipts	878 75
Commissions on $960	48 00
Exonerations,	60 00
Balance due Commonwealth,	33 25
	$960 00

Ale and Beer Licenses	Dr.
To amount for 1857,	80 00
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer pro ut receipts dated in 1857	76 00
Treasurer's Commissions on $80 00 at 5 per cent.	4 00
	80 00

Hawkers and Pedlers	Dr.
To balance due Commonwealth at last settlement,	45 60
Amount of Licenses for 1857,	24 00
	$69 60
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer	65 60
5 per cent commissions on $24	1 20
Balance due Commonwealth	2 80
	$69 60

Billiard Rooms	Dr.
To balance due Commonwealth at last settlement	23 75
Amount of for 1857	40 00
	63 75
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer	53 75
5 per cent commissions on $10	2 00
Balance due Commonwealth	8 00
	$63 75

Eating Houses	Dr.
Balance due last year	30 48
Amount of for 1857	15 00
	$45 48
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer	30 48
Commissions at 5 per cent on $15	75
Balance due Commonwealth	14 25
	$45 48

Ten Pin Alleys	Dr.
To Amount of licenses for 1857	32 50
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer pro ut receipts	25 00
5 per cent commissions on $32 50	1 62½
Balance due Commonwealth	5 87½
	$32 50

Distilleries	Dr.
To amount of for 1857	150 00
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer	142 50
5 per cent commission on $150	7 50
	$150 00

Retailers	Dr.
To balance due Commonwealth at last settlement	20 04
Amount of licenses for 1857	702 37½
	722 41½
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer	421 89
Amount paid D. Over printing	21 00
Exonerations (Beegle, Shafer, Duncan, Helsel, Gondon, and Fisher, for six licenses not collectable)	52 97
Commissions on $649 40 at 5 per cent	32 47
Balance due Commonwealth	191 08½
	$722 41½

Militia Fines	Dr.
To aggregate amount outstanding for 1856 and previous years, at the last settlement	2010 24
Aggregate amount assessed for 1857	1194 00
	$3204 24
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer	125 00
Balance due last year	3 97
Amount uncollected for 1857, and previous years	2155 60
5 per cent commissions allowed collectors for 1857 and previous years	39 42
Exonerations allowed collectors for 1857 and previous years	405 50
Amount paid sundry persons pro ut statement at length below	510 38
Treasurers commissions on $700 at 1 per cent	7 00
Balance due Commonwealth	27 75
	$3204 24

STATEMENT of the receipts and expenditures of the Military Fund of Bedford County, for the year 1857, showing the amounts received from each collector saparately, and the amounts paid to each person; in accordance with act of Assembly of 30th of April, A. D. 1855.

Received as follows:	
Michael Wertz,	54 03
Jno. Sparks,	34 35
Jacob Biddle	55 10
Daniel Tewell	61 75
Henry Horn,	9 97½
D. Miller,	20 00
Simon Beard	65 80
James C. Devore	34 00
H. B. Wertz,	30 97½
Jno. King	28 98
Robert Elder,	29 60
Daniel Cypher	31 83
Jacob Andrews	25 65
Elias Gump	50 83
Josiah Bruner	19 00
Noah Tipton	20 43
Wm. Musters,	42 28
William Carnell,	10 09
Samuel James,	10 00
Robert Elder,	12 57
William Gillespie,	50
Isaac M. Imleer,	20 00
T. W. Horton,	7 12½
James C. Devore	5 90
Jeremiah Akers,	23 28
Total received	$700 13½

Paid out as follows:

To Lemuel Evans, Brigade Inspector, for transportation of arms	41 90
Broadtop Rifle Rangers, per order of Capt. J. Reed,	75 00
Bloody Run Blues, per order of Capt. Wm. States,	75 00
County Commissioners and their clerk,	60 00
Bedford Riflemen, per order of A. J. Sansom,	75 00
Cumberland Valley Blues, per order of Capt. Nottingham,	75 00
Lemuel Evans, Brigade Insp'r, for services,	80 67
David Over, print'g statement last year,	6 00
Assessors for returning 2391 men to Brigade Inspector, at 2 cts each,	51 81
Total paid ont	$548 38

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

The undersigned, Auditors of said County, do hereby certify, that, in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, they met at the Commissioners' Office, in Bedford Borough, and did audit and adjust the accounts between David Over, Treasurer of said County, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the foregoing statements.

As witness our hands, this 6th day of January, A. D. 1858.

THOS. W. HORTON,
HENRY B. MOCK,
JOHN W. CRISMAN,
Attest, WM. M. HALL, Clerk.
Feb. 5, 1858

PUBLIC SALE OF THE
DAVIDSON PROPERTY.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will expose to sale by public outcry on SATURDAY, the 27th day of MARCH, A. D. 1858, at the late dwelling house, in Bedford township, of Margaret Davidson, deceased, all the interest, being the undivided one half part of the said Margaret Davidson, deceased, in the following described Real Estate, situate in the said township of Bedford, viz:

1st. The MANSION TRACT, lying on the south side of the turnpike road, and west of, and adjoining the borough of Bedford, containing about THIRTY-TWO ACRES, all cleared and under fence, and having thereon erected a BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, two and a half stories high, TWO SMALL BRICK HOUSES, A BRICK BARN, and other outbuildings, with a never failing well of excellent water in the yard. There is, also, an orchard upon the property, and altogether it is one of the most desirable places in or near Bedford.

2d. A Tract of Land on both sides of the Cumberland Valley road, containing about 46 acres, having a small house upon it, now occupied by David Dreaning, with about 15 acres cleared, the remainder being wood land, adjoining lands of G. D. & J D Shuck, Joseph Sellers, Henry Dorsey and others.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money at the confirmation of the sale, one third on the 1st day of April, 1859, and the remaining one third on the 1st day of April,

REPORT

OF GEORGE BLYMIRE, TREASURER OF THE POOR HOUSE, AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT OF BEDFORD COUNTY, IN ACCOUNT WITH SAID COUNTY, FROM THE 1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1857, TILL THE 1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1858.

DEBTOR.

To cash received from Collectors, as follows:

Wm. Carnell,	1855.	15	11
A. Snoden,	1854.	77	71
John L. Hill,	"	52	35
Levi Hurdinger,	1855.	12	63
John Alstadt,	"	20	00
Robert Elder,	"	69	16
B. W. Garretson,	1856.	94	70½
T. W Horton,	"	52	31
Elias Gump,	"	122	00
Josiah Bruner,	"	70	00
Hugh Werts,	"	80	79
Wm. Gillespie,	"	38	75
David Cyphers,	"	43	00
Jacob Evans,	"	56	00
Jeremiah Akers,	"	80	00
John Sparks,	"	148	92
Daniel Tewell,	"	60	23
Henry Horn,	"	17	16
Simon Baird,	"	112	00
John Furry,	"	182	84
Jacob Smith,	1857.	161	00
Adam Barnhart,	"	32	71
Samuel James,	"	47	00
Henry Rose,	"	60	00
Noah Tipton,	"	96	00
Wm Carnell,	"	10	00
Abraham Morgan,	"	20	00
Wm Masters,	"	165	79
Daniel Horn,	"	10	00
Amos Ash,	"	33	00
Isaac W. Imler,	"	67	00
Henry S. Fluck,	"	95	00
Jacob Biddle, in full,	"	212	77
Elias Ritz, fines,		8	07
Esq. Longenecker, fines,		8	17
Esq. Evans, fines,			33
Sam'l Imler, monies of Frana Ling,		24	57
Balance due Treasurer,		30	78½
		$2479	68½

CREDIT.

Paid.			
David Walter, bringing pauper,		$ 6	12½
John Long, bringing family,		27	
Lewis Putt, bring pauper,		5	
Christian Broadston, for coffin,		3	
Francis C. Morgan, bringing pauper,		2	
John McFurron, bringing pauper,		1	80
Wm. A. Mank, bringing pauper,		3	37½
Dr. H A Dorsey, medical services,		28	
James Linn, his support,		11	
Ling & Claar, Shoemaking,		7	62½
Archibald Blair, use of J. Simler,		20	00
Wm. Philips, for Corn,		25	
Wm. Gebhart, for bull,		25	
John Miller, shoemaking,		4	87½
D S Longenecker, justice fees,		2	
Geo W Figard, sundry paupers,		16	98½
John Shaffer, for hog,		20	
John Shaffer, for pork,		7	80
A B Cramer & Co. part of check,		20	
Wm. Rogers,	do	43	68
Thomas Mullenex,	do	45	
Directors of Poor of Huntingdon co.		39	
Wm F Moorhead, one quarter's salary,		26	
N. Lyons, bill of goods,		25	1
John Miller, Shoemaking,		7	75
Sam'l Brown, balance of salary,		14	40
Josiah Shuck, for sheep,		18	
S. D. Broads, work at mill,		10	00
Jacob Snyder, for corn,		25	
J. Barndollar, for lumber,		11	37½
B. W. Garretson, escapes,		17	33
A. B. Cramer, goods,		73	33
H. Moore, donation to Laben Johnson,		25	
Rachael Claar, support out door pauper,		5	
B. W. Garretson, judgment,		23	56
Wm. Ritchey, for boat,		8	
Robert Kurtz, for beef,		6	94
Wm. Weisel, blacksmithing,		25	54
G. D. Trout, for colt and lumber,		54	
David Ciphers, escapes,		20	62½
David Ciphers, error in duplicate,		24	54
Daniel Tewell, escapes,		3	76
John Ferry,	do.	5	59
Wm. Carnell,	do,	5	43
S. Sleigle, keeping out-door pauper,		20	
T. R. Gettys, for services,		6	
Sam'l Wink, escapes,		6	89
Jacob Mock, one bull,		18	
John Bittinger, one bull		20	
T R Gettys, salary & making duplicate		36	25
Isaac Wigfield, bringing pauper,		3	87½
Daniel Karns, bill for coffins,		21	
Mrs. Exline, donation,		6	00
James F Lynn,		5	
Wm. Spidle, blacksmithing,		5	05½
A. Snoden, bringing pauper,		4	80
A. Snoden, escapes,		8	06
Samuel Way, part of check,		50	
S. H. Tate,	do.	47	71
A. B. Cramer,	do.	25	
Alexander Defibaugh bill of goods,			72
M. Lutz, carding wool,		1	40
Wm. Boocher, supporting mother,		5	55
Wm. Bowles, removing pauper,		4	80
S H Tate, assignee of S D Gebhart,		9	72
John Dicken, bringing pauper,		12	00
Kelly & Dugdale, bill of goods,		12	56½
L. Jamison, balance on settlement,		23	46½
Dr. C. F. Oellig, services rendered,		12	
S. Sigle, bringing out-door pauper,		20	
M. Lutz, carding and fulling,		7	
A. Richey, apple butter & apples,		20	50
S D Broads, work at mill,		10	
Hugh B Wertz, escapes,		1	85
Mrs Exline donation,		5	
Wm. F. Moorhead, quarter's salary,		70	
Peter Miller, issuing orders,		1	70½
Jas. Lynn, keeping out-door pauper,		4	
James Lynn	do.	4	
G. W. Rupp, bill of goods,		32	02
Levi Hardinger, escapes,		1	85
H. Nicodemus, Esq. bill of orders,		13	
George Stucky, stone coal,		7	50
George Long, escapes,		5	71
Jas F. Lynn, keeping out door pauper		5	
Robert Fyan, bill of goods,		30	69
John Alsip, rubber for smut machine,		15	
G D Trout, 3 quarters salary,		15	00
Blymire & Hartly bill of goods,		48	12½
G. W. Rupp,	do.	27	39
Job Mann, Esq., for corn,		50	00
Jeremiah Ackers, escapes,		7	26
Jacob Andrys,	do.	9	17½
Archibald Blair, articles for paupers,		19	11
Jas. Fynn, support of out-door pauper,		4	
David Mann, good at sale,		7	95½
S. Shuck & Co. part of check,		32	71
T W Horton exonerations,		34	42
Wm B Moorhead, 1st quarters salary,		70	
Jas. Lynn support of out-door pauper,		15	
Wm. Weisel, bill for work,		4	47
Jas. F Lynn, support of out door pauper,		4	
T H Horton, coffin for W. Carey,		6	
tories, store goods,		41	15
vor's, keeping out-door pauper,		65	59
the Le[illegible] bringing pauper,		4	00
to lay their report befor			
do do		2	
John Arnold, bill of hardware,		34	24
Wm H Gellespie, exonerations,		5	69
Mrs. Exline keeping out-door pauper,		6	75
John Cavender, coffin and goods,		4	82
N. Lyons, bill of goods,		30	
B W Garretson, commission,		13	78
Elwood Harmer, part of check,		50	
T W Horton, exonerations,		31	42
Wm H. Gellespie,	do	4	60
J B Hardman,	do	2	60
Daniel Miller,	do	4	59
Wm. Hull,	do	10	44½
Dominick Furmire, boarding,		20	
T B Miller's estate, for Harmer,		34	85
Levi Hardinger, his commission,		7	28
Wm Carnell,	do	5	66
Robert Elder,	do	21	70
Hugh Werts,	do	5	59
Daniel Tewell,	do	5	32
John Sparks,	do	12	66
Interest paid on checks,		124	38
Uncurrent funds,		4	50
Due Treasurer at last settlement,		62	
Treasurers salary,		40	
Auditors and Clerks salary,		20	
Whole amount,		$2479	68½

STATEMENT of monies due to Bedford county Poor House, on the 1st day of January 1858, from Collectors, as follows:

Jacob Corle, Union township,	1854.	$38	01
Jacob Nicodemus, M. Woodberry,		153	07
P H Shires, Bedford borough,	1855.	24	64½
John Alstadt, St. Clair,	"	42	87
Robert Elder, M. Woodberry,	"	18	05
Elias Gump, Colerain,	1856.	38	53
Josiah Bruner, C. Valley,	"	173	97
John Dasher, Hopewell,	"	127	07
Wm. Gellespie, Juniata,	"	2	81
David Cyphers, Liberty,	"	54	19
Jacob Evans, Londonderry,	"	28	89
Jeremiah Ackers, Monroe,	"	14	89
Samuel Wink, E. Providence,	"	68	75
Henry Egulph, Napier,	"	114	25
Henry Horn, Schellsburg bor.	"	1	44
Simon Baird, M. Woodberry,	"	131	12
John Furry, S. Woodberry,	"	69	19
Jacob Smith, B. borough,	1857.	110	85
Adam Barnhart, B. township,	"	404	92
John A. Osborn, Broad Top,	"	255	20
Samuel James, Colerain,	"	224	99
Henry Rose, C. Valley,	"	181	95
Jon. Feightner, Harrison,	"	113	42
Alexander Davis, Hopewell,	"	152	53
Nathan Hurley, Juniata,	"	115	99½
John B Zook, Liberty,	"	96	04
Noah Tipton, Londonderry,	"	91	55
Wm. Carnell, Monroe,	"	198	31
Philip Cuppet, Napier,	"	136	12
Abm. Morgan, E. Providence,	"	168	67
Wm. Masters, W. Providence,	"	96	10
Daniel Horn, Schellsburg bor.	"	40	71
James Smith, St. Clair,	"	423	19
Amos Smith, Southampton,	"	79	24
Isaac W. Imler, Union,	"	91	60
Simon Baird M. Woodberry,	"	499	05
Henry S. Fluck. S. Woodberry,	"	259	63
Thomas Horton, Broad Top,	"	91	55
John King, judgment,		94	61
John L. Hill, do.		39	85
Abm. Snoden, do.		5	00
		$4872	82

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post office, at Bedford, Pa., February 15th, 1858. ☞Persons calling for letters in this list will be particular to say they are advertised.

Allen James, 3	Cowden & Son, Messrs.
Anderson Jno.	Crooks Samuel,
Arnold H.	Dunkee Mary J Miss,
Amy Mary, Miss	Diehl Ann E Miss,
Boggs, Mrs.	Duncan Jos W
Broumback William	Erisman Henry,
Baim George	Emerick Henry,
Bay James C	Elwood Elizabeth Miss,
Biddle Levi,	Freeman Noah,
Biddle Margaret,	Flickinger Joseph,
Biddle Jacob,	French Sarah Miss,
Brubecker M. Mrs.	Garnor David,
Barndollar Maggie Miss,	Grana Mary Miss,
Benner Caroline Miss,	Hottstetler Levi,
Banick George 2	Hill Isaac,
Boyd Thomas A	Horning Lewis,
Benner James,	Hill Joseph W
Branack Frederick	Hawly Reoand,
Breneman Levi,	Heileman Wainwright 4
Bowers John P.	Hall Jacob,
Bridenthall Henry,	Howe M John,
Clements Francis,	Herr John,
Cobb & Carlton Mess.	Hershman Simon.
Caney John,	Klumpt Carl, 2,
Churchhill Alva Miss,	Kumpp Charles,
Kelton H. H.	Ogborn Joel,
Kline Cenas,	Purdy & Son M. A.
Lanery Michal,	Petrikin Bruce R.
Lenocker Jacob,	Raceban n Frederick,
Latchew Isaac K.	Reed James 2,
Leighmon P. F.	Robason Ruth,
Landes D. N. Dr.	Ream E. D.
Lynn Sophia Mrs.	Ross William,
Miller Lidy Mrs.	Rolar Ellen,
Mitchell F. J.	Reed J. W.
Moag Gottlieb,	Russell William S.
Miller William,	Struck G. D.
Mills Jacob,	Sivs Julia Ann,
Mecolbof Thomas	Swarts Eli,
Mitchell Algerda Miss,	Scott Alexander,
Mossman Beal A.	Stair Eleanor Miss,
Mullon Sarah J. Miss,	Seper J.
Milligan George,	Seely J. H.
Merreck Jno.	Tucker Josiah,
Mathers Charles,	Valentine Jessey,
McCoy John,	Vicel William,
McPherson Daniel,	
Weethel B. F.	Willoughby Charles,
Wilson Frank,	Walter Jno. H.
Wilson John,	Wales Gad & Co Messrs.
Work Franklin,	Wilson Jane Miss,
Yonker John,	Yount Jacob,
Zimmerman Michael,	

Bedford Pa., Feb. 19, 1858. JNO A. MOWRY, P. M.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers, and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

☞They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK.
October 30, 1857. C. W. ASHCOM.

NEW

Fancy Store.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH & CO., respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity to their new and handsome stock of goods just opened in "Mann's Building" Juliana st. opposite Dr. Ream er's Drug Store.

These goods have been selected with the greatest care, and are of the latest style and best quality. Their stock consists in part of

Moire Antique Silks.	All Wool de laines.
Blk. Gro de Rhine.	do do printed.
French Merinoes, plain and printed	Blk. Elastic Belts
Moss head Fringes.	Chenille Trimmings.
Bugle Laces.	Chenille Scarfs.
Ladies Kid Gloves.	Chenille head dresses.
Ladies Gauntlets.	Fancy French Corsets.
Gents' Blk. Kid Gloves,	Velveteen, &c. &c.

Perfumery, Extracts, Jewelry, &c.

LADIES' and CHILDRENS' BONNETS in great variety. A general assortment of Ladies and Misses SHOES, GAITERS, OVERSHOES, &C.

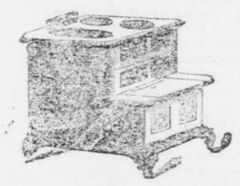
SHAWLS of every quality and description.

H. D. PEUGH,
ETTIE A. FISHBURN,
Oct. 23, 1857,

BLYMIRE AND HARTLEY.

The undersigned respectfully invite attention to their new and elegant stock of Builders and Mechanics Hardware and Labor saving Machinery, and House furnishing goods. Their stock is largely selected with great care, and embraces every thing usually kept in similar establishments. Their stock is composed in part of the following, viz:

Cutlery of all descriptions.
Carpenter's tools.
Cabinet maker's tools and findings,
Wooden and willow ware,
Ropes of several sizes,
Chains in assortment,
Shovels, scoops, forks and spades,
Files and Rasps in Variety,
Locks of all discriptions,
And Builders Hardware in general,
Farmers, Hand and Sleigh Bells,
Skates for all the boys,
Iron and Steel of all Sizes,
Brass, Copper and Iron wire,
Churns in Variety,
Coffee and Spice Mills, (Warranted)
Fox, Rat, and Mice traps,
Spade, Shovel, fork and axe handles,
Brushes in Variety,
Nails, Glass and Putty,
Paints and oils,
Fluid, Pine oil and Turpentine,
Sausage Meat cutters, unsurpassed,
Sausage Stuffers,
Apple Parers,
Double and Single Bit axes,
Knife cleaners, an excellent article,
Britannia ware,
Copper, brass, porcelained and tin lined Kettles,
Patent and common Sad Irons,
Shoemakers tools and findings,
Screen wire,
Chain Pumps,
Farmers Bags,
Corn Shellers,
Corn Fodder Cutters and crushers,
Corn mills,
Glass and common Lanterns,
Oil for Harness and Machinery,
And 1000 other articles large and small, suited to the wants and fancies of all classes. In connection with the foregoing, Blmyire and Hartley have their



Department, in which they manufacture under the immediate supervision of Mr. Blymire, their excellent assortment of tin ware. We offer great inducements to country merchants by way of a large discount, very large stock, and excellent work, their assortment of stock embraces probably 20 diferent patterns of Cook and Heating Stoves selected from the choicest patterns of the best Foundries, in Philadelphia, Baltimore York and Pittsburgh, we ask especial atention, to this part of our stock by all wanting good warranted stoves.

We have on hand a few old fashioned stoves at reduced prices.

Berlin Stoves, $10,00 all sound.
Hathaway $10,00 to $15,00

Thankful to all who have patronized us with job work, we would inform them that we still attend with care and despatch to out door work, spouting and sheeting done at the lowest prices according to quality of the work. We keep constantly on hand the celebrated Victoria stove Blacking, which is cheaper and superior to any thing else ever used for this purpose. Russia and American stove Pipe and Fire boards constantly on hand and made to order, Whole Sale or retail. In short every thing in the tinning, stove and copper smith line. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Oct 16th. BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE.—90 Acres of Land, part of the Vickroy Estate called 'Sugar Bottom,' in St. Clair township.

ALSO,

the well known Tavern Stand and Store House in the town of Woodberry, situate on lot No. 5, on the plan of said town 66 feet by 190 feet, now in the occupancy of William Pierson.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Dallas County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Montgomery County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa.

ALSO

120 acres in Morrison County, Minnesota.

ALSO

Lot no 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory.

All near the Rail Roads and presenting good opportunities for investments.

O. E. SHANNON.

Bedford, Nov. 13, 1857.

Broad Top Coal,

From the Riddlesburg Colliery.

THE subscribers are now engaged in shipping coal from the celebrated Riddlesburg Bank, by railroad to Hopewell, at as low prices as can be furnished by any other persons in the country.

Persons desiring a good article will find it to their advantage to call on them, or their agent, F. M. Smith, at Hopewell.

OSBOURNE & CRESSWELL.
Dec. 11, 1857.-3m.

NEW FALL GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a large assortment of Fall and Winter goods, all of which will be offered at prices to suit the times. We respectfully invite Cash and prompt six month buyers, to call and examine our stock—assuring them, we shall offer inducements greater than heretofore.

Country Produce of all kinds received for Goods.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.
Oct. 16 1857.

Shryock & Smith,

Booksellers and Stationers, and dealers in Music and Musical Instruments, Chambersburg.

Our Stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall Paper, Blinds, French, German, and American Lithographs, and Steel Engravings, gilt Mouldings for Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 6.

WALL AND BLIND PAPER.

Dr. B. F. HARRY is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our Spring selection with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.
March 6.

WM. FOSTER,

WITH

BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856.

SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS &C.,

REMEMBER that Blymire & Hartley keep the best Machines of all descriptions, ever offered to the people of Bedford County. Their *Sausage Meat Cutters & Corn Shellers* are warranted, especially, and when not fully equalling the representation may be returned. Orders are solicited from this and adjoining counties.

Sept. 18, 1857.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

CORN SHELLERS, FODDER CUTTERS

and Corn Mills.

☞ We but ask the Farmers to give these Machines a trial; and, if they are not good, and do not work as represented, they may be returned, and the money will be promptly refunded. Give them a trial—it will cost nothing—and, by having them you will save money.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.
Bedford, December 19, 1856.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. E. P. NEAD

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞ They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*** They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.
Bedford, May 22, 1857.

To Clergymen and Superintendent's of Sabbath Schools.

We keep on hand the publications of the Am. S. S. Union, American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Methodist Book Rooms, Massachusetts S. S. Union, Lutheran Board of Publication, Episcopal S. S. Union, and a great variety of standard Religious Publications suitable for Sabbath Schools.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.
March 6, 1857.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

John King, et al. vs. John W Duncan. } In the Court of Common Pleas, the County of Bedford, vend. Exponas Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 11 February Term 1858.

And now to wit, February 8th 1858, the petition of Hugh Moore, Esq., Late Sheriff, was read and filed praying for the appointment of an auditor to distribute the money in his hands, raised by virtue of the above writs; whereupon on motion of O. E. Shannon Esq., Jno. P. Reed appointed auditor to report a distribution. By the Court.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment on Tuesday the 9th day of March instant at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JNO. P. REED.
Feb. 19. Auditor.

LAST NOTICE!

THE subscribers now have their books posted for settlement, and call upon *all persons* doing business with them, to come forward and settle up their accounts immediately. They hope this notice will not be passed unheeded, as this has been the first time for years of business that a similar call has been made. One of the firm being now engaged in other business, the business of the firm imperatively demands settlement. All kinds of Hides will be taken in payment of accounts due.

TAYLOR & MOWRY.
Jan. 1, 1858.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemon's Iron Works, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, is dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY S. KING,
Nov. 2, 1857. JAMES MADARA.

The business of manufacturing iron at Lemon's Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partner, James Madara, in the Books property and effects belonging to the late firm of Madara, King & Co.

Nov. 20. 1857. HENRY S. KING.

☞Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. ASHCOM, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

PUBLIC SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold at Public auction on Friday, the 19th day of March, next, at the late residence of Charles Weight, late of West Providence Township, dec'd, the following Real Estate, to it:

A tract of Land containing one hundred and four acres more or less; situate in the Township aforesaid, adjoining Lands of Andrew Mortimore, Frederick Feight, John Morris and Godfrey Mench with a good frame house, two story high, a log house one and half stories, Smoke house and other out buildings, apple orchard, about eighty acres cleared, part meadow good Spring of never failing water thereon. This property is about three miles South of Bloody Run—attendance will be given and Terms made known on day of sale by JEREMIAH WEIGHT,
SIMON KARNS,
Ex'rs of CHARLES WEIGHT dec'd.
Feb. 19, 1858.

Mrs. S. E. Potts

HAS just returned from the Cities with a Rich assortment of Fall and Winter goods, such as elegant Rich Silks, all Wool Plaids, Merino Delaines, Velancies, Thibet Cloths, Calicoes, Cloaks,

MANTLES, FURS,

Velvet and Satin Bonnets, French Flowers, Plumes, Ribbends, Rushes, a great variety of Ladies and Childrens Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, with a variety of Fancy Goods.

'Short Settlements make long Friends.'

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage which we have received from the public during our partnership—we respectfully announce to all whom it may concern, that the now existing partnership between us will soon be dissolved by mutual consent, and we earnestly desire all persons having accounts with us to settle the same immediately—and those against whom we hold notes now due, will please lift the same BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.
Jan 15, 1858.

Bedford Hotel.

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.
March 16, 1855.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

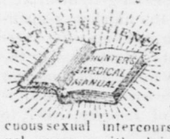
Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

"MAN, KNOW THYSELF."

An Invaluable Book for 25 Cents, 'Every Family should have a Copy.'



DR. HUNTER'S MEDICAL MANUAL AND HANDBOOK FOR THE AFFLICTED,—containing an outline of the origin, progress, treatment and cure of every form of disease contracted by promiscuous sexual intercourse, by self-abuse, or by sexual excess, with advice for their prevention, written in a familiar style, avoiding all medical technicalities, and every thing that would offend the ear of decency.

Testimony of the Professor of Obstetrics in Penn. College, Philadelphia.—'DR. HUNTER'S MEDICAL MANUAL.'—The author of this work, unlike the majority of those who advertise to cure the diseases of which it treats, is a graduate of one of the best Colleges in the United States. It affords me pleasure to recommend him to the unfortunate, or to the victim of mal-practice, as a successful and experienced practitioner, in whose honor and integrity they may place the greatest confidence.

JOSEPH LONGSHORE, M. D.

From A. Woodward, M. D., of Penn University, Phila.—It gives me pleasure to add my testimony to the professional ability of the Author of the "*Medical Manual.*"—Numerous cases of Diseases of the Genital Organs, some of them of long standing, have come under my notice, in which his skill has been manifest in restoring to perfect health, in some instances where the patient has been considered beyond medical aid. In the treatment of seminal weakness, or di-arrangement of the functions produced by *Self-abuse*, or *Excess* of venery, I do not know his superior in the profession. I have been acquainted with the author some thirty years, and deem it no more than justice to him as well as a kindness to the unfortunate victim of early indiscretion, to recommend him as one, in whose professional skill and integrity they may safely confide themselves.

ALFRED WOODWARD, M. D.

One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States, for 25 cents, or 6 copies for $1. ☞Address COSDEN & CO., Publishers, Box 197, Philadelphia.

☞Booksellers, Canvassers and Box Agents *supplied on the most liberal terms.* [nov.4,'57-1y.]

☞NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S Celebrated Tetter Wash is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the skin. It is so infallible a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficient to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale at Dr. Reamer's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa.

May 22, 1857—1y.

New Goods,

GREAT EXCITEMENT

AT SHOEMAKERS COLONADE STORE.

THE undersigned having just returned from the eastern cities, are now opening a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter goods, consisting in part of Ladies Dress goods, Black and Fancy Silks, Merinoes, Delaines, Cashmeres, Alpaccas, Shawls, Calicoes, Woollen Hoods & Talmas for Ladies and children, Red and White Flannels, Hosery, &c. Gentlemen and Boys wear Cloths, Bl'k. and Fancy Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Muslins, &c.,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Gents and Boys Boots and Shoes, Ladies and Misses Shoes and Gaiters of all sizes and descriptions. A general assortment of Gents & Boys Hats and Caps.

Flour Oil Cloths, Syrup Molasses, White & Brown Sugar, Green and Black Tea, Groceries of all kinds, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Queensware, Hardware, and all articles usually kept in country Stores.—Thankful for past favors they hope that by fair dealings, and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.
Oct. 16, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm of Barndollar, Lowry & Co., and Everhart, Ashcom & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books &c., are in the hands of Barndoller & Everhart, who are authorized to settle all accounts of the old firm.

G. R. BARNDOLLAR,
J. F. LOWRY.
C. W. ASHCOM.
Hopewell, Sep. 1. '57. J. C. EVERHART.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public that they will continue the business of merchandising at the old stand, and hope by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

We have remodeled the Hopewell Mill, and are now ready to grind all kinds of grain. We will at all times purchase all kinds of grain for which the highest price will be paid.

BARNDOLLAR & EVERHART.
Hopewell, Oct. 30, 1857.

W. HOERKENS,

UPHOLSTERER,

Would announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without Springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention. He may be found at the shop of Mr. John Border, near the residence of Maj. Washabaugh.

Bedford, Nov. 14, 1856.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to distribute the funds in the hands of David Stoler, administrator of John Stoler, late of Liberty township, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of John Mower, Esq., in Bedford borough, on Monday, the 15th day of March, next, at 10 o'clock, when and where all persons interested may attend.

WM. M. HALL,
Feb. 26, 1858. Auditor.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, on the estate of William Iiams, late of Southampton township, dec'd, that all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

WM. HAMS,
Administrator, residing in Southampton Township.
Feb. 26, 1858.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford Co., to the undersigned, upon the estate of Elizabeth Raily, late of Londenderry township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.